The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5760. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

A Terrible Disaster in an English Theatre.

Eighteen of the Panic-Stricken Audience Crushed to Death.

Resignation of the French Ministry Accepted.

"The First Chapter in the Liberal Empire."

Retirement of Governor McDougall from the Red River.

EUROPE

A Fearful Tragedy in Bristol, England—A Panic in a Theatre—Eighteen Persons Killed—The Alabama Claims—The Nicaragua Revolt—The Mexican Local Council.

BRISTOL, Dec. 28.—During a performance at the theatre in this city, last night, there was an alarm among the audience, and, in the effort of the crowd to escape from the building, eighteen persons were killed and many injured.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Times*, considering the claims of the American Government against England, says that the case of the *Alabama* is the only plausible one presented, and, even there, the fault is due to the Union cruisers for permitting her escape. England, therefore, need not fear a resumption of negotiations, or a reference of the claims to an arbitration.... The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Arequipa*, to ply between Panama and the cities of the west coast of South America, was successfully launched at Greenock this morning....Dispatches from Vienna confirm the previous reports of the entire suppression of the insurrection in Dalmatia....It is noted by the Press here, with approval, that the new Austro-Chinese treaty forbids Consuls to engage in trade.

ROME, Dec. 28.—It is certain that in the questions thus far submitted for the consideration of the Committees appointed by the Council, nothing is said on the subject of infallibility. The Pope expresses the opinion that members of the Council have no voice in the regulation of that body's proceedings.

Resignation of the French Ministry—A Letter from the Emperor—Personal Government at an End—Opening of the Regular Session of the Chambers.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning announces the resignation of the Ministry and the Emperor's determination to accept the same. It contains, also, a letter from the Emperor to M. EMILE OLLIVIER, requesting him to name persons who will, associated with himself, form a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority, and received to apply, in letter and spirit, the Senatus Consultum of Sept. 8. The Emperor counts on the devotion of the Corps Legislatif to the great interests of the country, no less than on that of M. OLLIVIER to aid him in the task he has undertaken of putting into successful operation a constitutional *régime*. The liberal Paris journals commenting on the Emperor's letter to M. OLLIVIER, say that personal government is now at an end in France, and the letter is the first chapter of the liberal empire. The new session of the Corps Legislatif began to-day. M. SCHNEIDER was reelected President by a vote of 190 to 40....The trial of TRAUTMANN, for the murder of the KINCK family, began in this city to-day. The Court room was densely packed with spectators at the opening of the proceedings.

CANADA.

Caldwell Committed for Extradition—An Appeal to be Taken.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—Judge COURSOL to-day decided that the evidence of forgery against CALDWELL was conclusively established, and ordered that he be committed for extradition, according to the terms of the treaty. CALDWELL'S counsel give notice that they would appeal to a higher Court as to question of jurisdiction in the matter. This will delay if not prevent the extradition.

MEXICO.

Movements of Mr. Seward—Visits to Historic Localities—Pronunciamientos Against the Government.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 20.—Mr. SEWARD and party left the capital on the 15th, and arrived at Puebla on the 16th. On the 19th they were at Tlascala visiting the historic remains for which that place is celebrated. On the 21st they visit the monuments of Cholula. They will go next to Orizaba, where they will arrive on the 23d. Minister NELSON accompanies the party on this excursion. Mr. SEWARD will sail from Vera Cruz for Havana, on the English steamer of Jan. 1. Several important *pronunciamientos* are reported. The Government troops have gained several victories over bands of malcontents, and the most formidable of these are taking to the mountains.

CUBA.

Holiday Amusements of the Spanish Authorities—Executions on Christmas Day—The Gunboats at Charleston, S. C.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The holidays are passing very tranquilly....JOSE CRESPILLES and JOSE RUBO, convicted of attempting to incite a rebellion among the Catalan volunteers, were sentenced and garroted on Christmas Day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 28.—The officers of the fleet of thirteen Spanish gunboats now anchored off the Battery were entertained at a collation to-day, given by the municipal authorities. The fleet will remain here for three or four days, and it is expected will make this port their rendezvous. The frigate *Fuerro* and three gunboats are expected to-night.

A Singular Case of Robbery—Confession of a County Official.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 28.—The mystery of the recent robbery of the County Treasury of Tama County, Iowa, has been finally unraveled. It will be recollected that DENTON CARNEY, the Assistant Treasurer, asserted that he had been knocked down, stabbed and otherwise maltreated, and robbed of about $6,000. He has finally confessed that he committed the robbery himself, and had restored the money. Shortly after his confession CARNEY undertook to commit suicide by shooting himself in the bowels, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal.

Fatal Riot in Minnesota—Damages Against a Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—On Christmas Day a fight occurred at Morris Lake, Minn., on the Lake Superior Railroad, between a party of Swedes and Irish railroad laborers, which lasted about three hours. One of the Swedes, whose name is unknown, and JAMES BROWN, of Fond-du-Lac, Wis., were killed, and seven others seriously wounded, one of whom will die. About sixty Jews were engaged in the row. Subsequent Dispatch has obtained judgments against the Company, were issued and Pacific Railroad the $40,000, for injuries received while in its employment.

WASHINGTON.

The Minnesota Claims—Visit of Mr. Ashley—Mr. Pike—Mr. Sumner—The Mississippi Claims—The Washington Exhibition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The statement has been persistently made that the Alabama Commission here in Session in this city has virtually decided that it has no jurisdiction over claims purchased by American citizens of the Montana Government. It will interest a large number of people to know that no such decision has been rendered, and that, in fact, no such question has yet been raised before the Commission. All that the Commission has done thus far is to decide questions of practice, and not a single legal point has yet been ruled upon.

OUR CUBAN POLICY.

One of your contemporaries has within the last few days given publicity to a statement that the Administration would soon change its Cuban policy, and that the President, Mr. FISH and Senator SUMNER had experienced a change of mind on this subject. The advisability of speedily recognizing the Cubans as belligerents was, it was asserted, under consideration, in deference to the manifest desire of the people of the country, and in order to ward off unfavorable comment and criticism in Congress. In reply to this revelation, which, by the way, has created some excitement among the Cuban sympathizers here, General LOGAN, who called on the President to-day and had a conversation on the subject, says that so far as he can judge there is not a word of truth in it. General LOGAN went to the President for the special purpose of urging the cause of Cuba, but failed to receive any assurance whatever that the Executive intended to take a new departure. As repeatedly stated in these dispatches, the President, Secretary FISH and Mr. SUMNER have the warmest sympathy for the Cubans and wish all success to the revolution, but they are of the opinion that the time has not yet come when they can officially and conscientiously recommend or advise the taking of so important a step as the acknowledgement of the belligerent rights of the insurgents. The Cubans have it in their own hands to obtain the coveted belligerent rights concession at any time, but they must first comply with the necessary international conditions and requirements which are too well known to require mention here.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE BUILDING.

The House Post Office Committee has transferred the scene of its operations to your City, and will to-morrow renew its investigations at the Astor House. A meeting will take place to-morrow morning, when it is expected some of the contractors will be given an opportunity to vent their spleen on Mr. MULLETT.

THE FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL and JOHN H. BLACKMAN, Esq., Superintendent of Foreign Mails, left for New-York this morning for the purpose of conferring with Postmaster JONES in regard to what measures shall be taken for meeting the exigency caused by the refusal of the ocean steamship companies to carry the foreign mails under the new treaty.

THE WASHINGTON EXHIBITION.

In order to remove a misapprehension which seems to exist in some minds, it is proper to state that the bill now before Congress in regard to the proposed International Exhibition does not ask for any appropriation. It is simply an act of incorporation necessary for the organization of the Company in this district, where Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. The citizens of Washington have already made a bona *fide* subscription of $600,000, and have asked Congress for authority to levy a tax of $600,000 more. Men of capital stand ready to erect the requisite structures on this basis, with a lien on the receipts for reimbursement to the extent of $1,500,000 more, which would make a total expenditure of $2,500,000, or about the total gross cost of the Paris Exposition. For this latter object Congress appropriated $100,000 in gold for the benefit of individual inventors. It has not been asked to appropriate anything for the proposed Exhibition here, but how it can refuse to do so, if the Exhibition proves worthy of the country, it is difficult to see, in view of this contribution to the French Exposition.

THE RED RIVER REVOLT.

Governor McDougall's Family at St. Paul—The Governor About to Return to Canada—The Reported Filibuster Movement.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28.—The family of Governor MCDOUGALL arrived here to-day from the north. They left Pembina last Saturday, and will await the arrival of Governor MCDOUGALL, who is expected to reach St. Paul next Friday *en route* to Canada. They deny the reports that Governor MCDOUGALL had anything to do with arming the Indians or inciting them to rise. They believe the mass of the inhabitants at first favored Mr. MCDOUGALL; that they were deceived, and controlled by a few designing leaders, who misrepresented Mr. MCDOUGALL'S mission and won them over. The St. Paul *Dispatch*, commenting on the Red River news received from New-York to-day, says that the report that squads of filibusters are to be passed over the railroads within 200 miles of the British border is a fabrication, as the nearest railroad point is 400 miles from the border, and a forced march, with the ground covered with snow and the mercury from 10 to 30 degrees below zero, is not probable. The Winnebagoes are advised not to rely upon any material aid from such expeditions, as they may exist only on paper.

THE WEST.

A World's Fair at St. Louis in 1871—A Million Dollars to be Raised—Chinese Labor—A Steamboat Sunk at Louisville.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—A meeting was held last night by the Committee recently appointed to consider the project of holding a World's Fair here in 1871. After considerable discussion of the various plans, it was finally resolved that the holding of such fair was not only feasible but practicable and desirable. A committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation for a World's Fair Association, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to be submitted to a mass meeting, to be held at the Southern Hotel, Jan. 30, at which the inauguration and perfection of the arrangements for holding such fair will be made....Nearly 500 Chinese, from California, will arrive here to-night. They will immediately proceed to Texas to work on railroads.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28.—The Madison packet *Leonora*, No. 2, while making a landing last night, ran into the wheelhouse of the steamer *Mary Houston*, stove in her bow and sank in ten feet of water. She can be easily raised. The *Houston* is only slightly damaged.

Double Murder in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 28.—On Thursday night STEVE BENNETT and TOM JUDSON (colored) had an altercation at Bell's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, during which the former was brutally murdered. Last night a party took JUDSON from the custody of the Constable, carried him to the woods and shot him.

The Hudson River—Dangerous Crossing at Albany—Vessels Carried Away by Ice at Hudson.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The rain and thaw of the past two days have weakened the ice, and made it dangerous even for pedestrians. The Boston ferry boat began running yesterday, and is making regular trips.

HUDSON, Dec. 28.—The rain last night caused the ice in front of this city to move out, carrying with it a large number of vessels anchored here. At least fifty light craft were carried down stream. The boats and vessels at the docks were in great danger during the day from the moving ice and dense fog.

The steamers *Norwich* and *Samuel Cornell* left Rondout this afternoon for this city, and there is no ice in the river to obstruct their passage.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—THOMAS COWEN, a life convict in the State Prison, attempted, fruitlessly, to commit suicide to-day by throwing himself from the fourth tier, a height of thirty-eight feet....NATHANIEL BROWN has received the Republican nomination for Mayor of Salem....H. G. BOHNEN, a well-known dealer in foreign books and pictures, died at his residence in this city, to-day.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—A serious riot occurred yesterday at Dearing, Columbia County, in which A. R. HODO and ELIAS ADAMS were killed, and DYAR HODO was wounded. Whisky was the cause, politics having nothing whatever to do with the affair.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Rev. Father DUHIG, of St. John's Catholic Church, died this morning in the 51st year of his age. He was pastor of St. Philip de Neri Church, at Southwark, during the Native American riots of 1844.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The Mutuals, of New-York, and the Pelicans, of this city, played a game of base ball to-day, which resulted in favor of the Mutuals by a score of 24 to 5.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—The iron manufacturers held a meeting to-day and expressed opposition to the reduction of the tariff on pig iron to $8 per ton....At Mount Pleasant yesterday a blacksmith named DUNCAN MCDONALD in a saloon playfully snapped a pistol at THOMAS CORCICAN and shot him dead.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—The Manistee boats to-day report a fire at Manistee, Mich. The Tyson House was burned; also the block opposite. Loss about $60,000.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steamship *America* which left Bremen Dec. 11, and Southampton Dec. 14, reached the Lower Bay late Monday night. By her mails, received yesterday morning, two days' later advices are at hand.

A dispatch from Capreera to the Florence *Diritto* states that General GARIBALDI is now completely restored to health.

From the Cape comes news of a violent gale lasting four days, and causing, it is said, great destruction of life and property. The gale was accompanied by heavy rain, which also did much damage.

Mgr. JACQUEMET, Bishop of Nantes, expired in his palace Dec. 10. The deceased was in 1848 Grand Vicar of Mgr. AFFRE, Archbishop of Paris, and accompanied him to the barricade where the latter was killed; he himself nearly fell a victim to his devotedness, as a ball went through his hat. The deceased prelate was in his sixty-sixth year.

A report of M. MAGNE, the Minister of Finance in France, had been published in the *Journal Officiel*. It represents the finances as in a very flourishing condition. The floating debt has been greatly reduced, there is a surplus on the budget of 1869, and also on that of 1870, and an estimated surplus for 1871. For the first time after a long interval M. MAGNE says the expenditure for public work will be defrayed from the ordinary revenue.

An open air demonstration in opposition to the Ecumenical Council, and in honor of SAVONAROLA had taken place in Florence. The proceedings were marred by very unfavorable weather, heavy rain falling all the time, and the attendance was but scanty—about three hundred persons in all. Father GAVAZZI was among the speakers who took part in the demonstration, and his attacks upon the Papacy were received with a good deal of cheering. The demonstration seems to have passed off very quietly.

The *Peuple Français*, which is considered as to some extent an organ of the Tuileries, makes the announcement that in future the Empress of the French will not attend any Ministerial Councils. Her Majesty's alleged participation in political matters has, it will be remembered, recently formed the subject of remark in the Paris papers. The *Rappel* even goes so far as to intimate that the Press prosecutions which the Imperial Government have just set on foot have been due to the influence of the Empress.

A communication from Ragusa states that, in consequence of the difficulties arising from the Winter season, the military operations are suspended for the moment in the northern part of the district of Cattaro. The Imperial troops occupy Risano and the surrounding heights, which are guarded by three battalions. Fort Dragal is well provisioned and armed with cannon. In the South the principal points are held by Austrian garrisons, which communicate with Budna and Cattaro. No disorders have occurred in the neighborhood of Ragusa.

M. LOUIS BLANC'S first contribution to the *Rappel* is entitled "England, the Accomplice of the Empire." Posterity, M. LOUIS BLANC thinks, will have some difficulty in believing that in the middle of the nineteenth century a Bonapartist Party existed in this country. He reproaches England for being the first among European nations to throw the mantle of its alliance over the horrors of the *coup d'état*, and to take LOUIS NAPOLEON by the hand, and introduce him into the circle of crowned heads. The Emperor NAPOLEON, he says, quoting Mr. KINGLAKE, entered upon the Crimean war in order to give himself a social position in the world, and it was free England which sided him to accomplish his object. That war, M. LOUIS BLANC maintains, was as disastrous to us as it was advantageous to "our august ally." Step by step, since the establishment of the Empire we have been incessantly increasing our armaments, fortifying our coasts, and inventing fresh engines of destruction, knowing that it depended only upon the caprice of one man to plunge the world in flames. This is the Nemesis, according to M. LOUIS BLANC, which has overtaken us for supporting a despot.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT had just addressed the following letter to the independent thinkers of Lyons:

CITIZENS: If religions, of whatever nature they may be, and whencesoever they may come, did not constitute a permanent outrage on all liberty and progress, tyrants would be less eager to restore those auxiliaries of absolutism as soon as they seized on power. We have sufficient shackles and chains on our feet in private and political life without forging others for our minds and ideas. The first duty of a nation which desires to be free—and when shall we obtain liberty if not at present?—is to cast off that restraint called a religion, and which leads fatally to slavery; when it does not conduct to madness. I congratulate you, therefore, with all my heart, citizens, on having had the happy idea of opposing to the processions and grimaces of our enemies the only communion we wish to employ, which is that of Republican convictions and sentiments of fraternity. I clasp the hands of all the independent thinkers of the great City of Lyons.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Embarkation of the Remains at Portsmouth, England—Remarks of Minister Motley—Letters from Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc.

On Saturday, Dec. 11, the remains of Mr. PEABODY were placed on board the *Monarch* at Portsmouth. The special train conveying the body and the friends of the deceased from London (which had been provided free of expense by the London and Southwestern Railway Company as a testimony of their respect for the character and virtues of the late Mr. PEABODY) was appointed to arrive in the dockyard at 3 P. M., and precisely at that time a gun fired from Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, answered by another from the *Monarch's* bow battery, and the sharp blasts of the bugles along the lines of the marines and seamen, announced the arrival of the funeral train within the dockyard, the *Monarch* and all other of Her Majesty's ships in harbor at the same moment dipping the British ensign at their peaks to "half mast," and displaying the American ensign flying dipped to shelter their foretopmast crosstrees, the United States corvette *Plymouth* also lowering her ensign from her peak. The guns of the Duke of Wellington took up the firing at minute intervals, and, amid their sombre booming, with the wind, now increased to a fresh gale, "soughing" through the *Monarch's* rigging, and the rain falling heavily, the train rolled slowly in, and drew up on the edge of the jetty. What now remained to be done was the work of but a few minutes. The black cloth-covered case containing the coffin having been removed from the railway car, was borne to the ship, followed by the relative and friends of the deceased who had accompanied it from London—Hon. Mr. MOTLEY, United States Minister in this country; Mr. PEABODY RUSSELL; Sir CURTIS LAMPSON and Mr. CHAS. REED, M. P., executors to the will of the deceased; Mr. J. S. MORGAN and Mr. SOMERBY. Behind the immediate mourners came Admirals Sir JAMES HOPE and A. C. KEY, Captain HAWCOCK, and a number of American and English officers. The coffin, as resting on the deck of the *Monarch*, was received by the chaplain of the ship, and a few moments afterward was reverently deposited on the bier in the pavilion on the upper deck, in charge of Captain COCKERELL. There followed a very brief interval, during which a few words were exchanged between the American Minister, Mr. PEABODY RUSSELL, with their friends, and Captain COCKERELL.

LETTERS TO AMERICA.

The following letters were directed to the American Committee in London by Messrs. VICTOR HUGO and LOUIS BLANC:

VICTOR HUGO'S LETTER TRANSLATED.

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, Dec. 2.

SIR: Your letter reaches me to day, Dec. 2. I thank you for it. It tears me from the recollection of this day. I forget the Empire, and think of America. I was turned toward darkness; I turn toward light.

You ask of me a word for GEORGE PEABODY. In your sympathetic illusion you regard me as that which I am not—as a voice of France. I am, as I have said, but a voice from exile. But it matters little, Sir; a noble appeal such as yours must be heard. Unimportant as I am, I ought to, and do, respond to it.

Yes, America is right to be proud of this great citizen of the world, of GEORGE PEABODY. PEABODY was a happy man who suffered by all suffering; a rich man who felt the cold, the hunger and the thirst of the poor. Having a place near unto ROTHSCHILD, he found means to change it into a place near to Vincent de Paul. Like Jesus Christ, he had a wound in his side; that wound was the misery of others; it was not blood that flowed from it, but gold, gold from a heart. (*O'Shall de Por, or gut corriel d' ses cœur.*)

On this earth are men of hatred and men of love; PEABODY was of the latter. On the face of such men we behold the smile of God. What law do they obey? One only, the law of Fraternity—the divine, the human law, which regulates aid by distress, which gives precepts in this case and millions in that, and throughout the centuries of our darkness leaves a train of light, extending from Jesus poor to PEABODY rich.

Let PEABODY return and you bless him by us! Our world envies your possession. His name will keep his ashes, and our hearts his memory. Let the impressed immensity of the sea bear him unto you. The free flag of America will never unfold stars enough over his coffin.

One compatriot I cannot avoid making: This day ten years ago, on Dec. 3, 1859, a solitary supplicant, addressed a prayer to the illustrious American nation in behalf of the condemned of Harper's Ferry; now 'tis a glorification. I send to it, since 1859, great events have occurred; slavery has been overthrown; let us hope that misery, a twin slavery, will be abolished, too, some day; and, the world over, and until this second progress completes the first, let us venerate its two apostles, coupling in one thought of gratitude and respect, JOHN BROWN, the friend of the slave, and GEORGE PEABODY, the friend of the poor. I press your hand, Sir.

VICTOR HUGO.

Colonel BERTON, Chairman American Committee.

LOUIS BLANC'S LETTER, WRITTEN IN ENGLISH.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1869.

SIR: The death of a good man as GEORGE PEABODY proved himself to be is a public calamity in which the whole civilized world ought to share. I feel, therefore, in duty bound to express, in answer to your appeal, how deeply I mourn, as a Frenchman and as a man, for the illustrious American whose life was of such value to the most needy of his fellow men.

It was but natural that in a country like this, where so much is thought of long lineage and station in life, GEORGE PEABODY should receive as the only fit token of public gratitude, the same kind of respect which is paid to Kings, Princes and men of noble birth as well as men of noble deeds, and that his mortal remains should be committed to a temporary resting place beneath the nave of Westminster Abbey, to be sanctified ward in a ship-of-war to his native land—the land of freedom. Nor is there anything to complain of in the national mode of testifying the high estimation in which the British nation held the eminent philanthropist. Yet, I cannot help lamenting that there should be for men of that stamp no particular sort of homage better calculated to show how little, compared to them, are most of kings, princes, noblemen, renowned diplomatists, world-famed conquerors. It was not the kind-hearted Republican trader, who was honored by the fact of being consigned to rest in Westminster Abbey, but rather those who were considered, to be worthy of sleeping there their last sleep, on account of their rank, not of their virtue.

The number of mourners assembled within the precincts of the abbey is the most silent sorrow, the tears shed by so many, and, in several parts of London, the readiness of the shopkeepers to give expression to their grief by closing their shops and lowering their blinds—these were the homages really in keeping with the affectionate admiration due to such a title, in history, will be this—the highest a rich man can aspire to—the friend of the poor. I am, Sir, obediently yours,

LOUIS BLANC.

Colonel BERTON, Chairman American Committee.

CHURCH OF ROME.

Formal Opening of the Ecumenical Council—Religious Ceremonies and Accompanying Incidents—The Inaugural Allocution.

Rome (Dec. 8) Correspondence Daily News.

It must be admitted that, weak as is the temporal power of the Pope, no other Prince could have assembled such a body as met yesterday in the council hall of St. Peter's, and no other could have provided them with such a magnificent temple. There are twenty-two Bishops from Ireland, about sixteen from England, and no fewer than fifty-two from the United States of America. Altogether there are but sixty-three dioceses in the United States, and four of these are vacant, so that it may, without much exaggeration, be said that the whole Roman Catholic Episcopacy of the United States have obeyed the Pope's mandate. The Canadian, and other colonial Bishops, have also come over in great numbers. How many have come from Australia I am not able to say. France and Spain have contributed largely, but the Italian Bishops, of whom there are 230, form the majority of the members of the Council. Night before last the city was illuminated, and every thing gave promise of an auspicious morning when the Romans went to bed. When they awoke, however, which they did at the early hour of five or soon after, rain was falling in torrents. The streets were some of them flooded, and a passage to St. Peter's was all but impracticable by some routes except by carriages, which were in immense demand. The Bishops were to meet at 8:30 o'clock in a meeting hall, where they were to robe, and form in procession, entering by the great door beneath the portico. It was nearly, if not quite, 9:30, however, before the procession moved. The fact was announced by the discharge of cannon from the Castle of St. Angelo. A file of priests in their albs formed the first line. These, I apprehend, were the clergy connected with the Church. At some distance behind these was a line of Papal Zouaves; and then the general public. The strains of the hymn, "Veni, Creator Spiritus," announced that the head of the procession had entered the church, and the Pontifical Crucifix, preceded by the singers and the Pope's Prelates in their appropriate robes, was seen in the distance. Then followed the Abbots, Bishops, Archbishops, Primates, Patriarchs and Cardinals, the Senator, with the Conservators of Rome, the Vice-Chamberlain, and then the Pope himself, followed by the Generals of the Congregations and regular Orders, and the officials of the Council. The members of the Council walked in pairs, having on each side a clergyman, who may be regarded as their assessors or theologians. I think the procession occupied an hour, or near it. For the most part, the Bishops, &c., were dressed in white watered silk with a gold fringe, but in some half-dozen cases the shade was varied by blue or pink, or an intermixture of different colors. It was in the case of the Eastern Bishops that the color seemed to be varied. They presented the most various types. Some were men of commanding presence, tall, handsome, and prepossessing. Others, on the contrary, were so diminutive that they could scarcely be recognized in the procession. Most were without beards, but a few, and they also seemed to be from the East, wore hairy appendages of enormous proportions. I should say that seven-tenths had their hair shaved by years. On the whole, they seemed a venerable and thoughtful body of men. The Pope looked the same broken, kind and affable man which his photographs represent. Some knelt while he was passing. The hymn, "Veni, Creator Spiritus," was sung at intervals during the procession. The first verse and the conclusion were omitted till the Pope came to the *chief altar*, on which the Sacrament was exposed.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

The religious ceremony preceding the opening of the Council now began. His Holiness having invoked the protection of God and the presence of the Holy Spirit, offered a prayer. The members of the Council then proceeded to the Consaull Hall, and occupied their respective seats—His Holiness taking his station in the Cardinal-Deacon of the Holy College, who was to celebrate the mass of the Immaculate Conception, with the addition of the prayer "De Sancto Scripto." When the mass proper was over, the sermon, having been delivered, not at the usual place, but from the pulpit, was ended, the Pope took his seat, and was dressed in his Pontifical vestments, as though he were about to say mass. The members of the Council then, one by one, took carrying his mitre in his hand, made their obeisance; the Cardinals kissing the Pope's hand, the Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops his right knee, and the Abbots his foot. His Holiness then rising, while all the others knelt down, made another prayer, to which the prelates answered "Amen." After the chanting of the Litany and some other prayers, in which the presence and aid of the Holy Spirit were called for, the Prefect of the Ceremonies cried out in a loud voice, "*Exeant omnes præter non habentes jus Consilii*"—that is to say, Let all who have no right to be here retire.

THE PRELIMINARY MEETING.

It is not at all surprising after the fatigue of yesterday that this should be a comparative day of rest. When it is stated that most of the Fathers rose as early as 5 o'clock yesterday morning, that they had to say mass, to prepare for the preliminary meeting, to attend the long religious service that preceded the opening of the Council, and that the Council did not break up till about 9 o'clock, and when it is added that many of the Bishops are very old, and some very infirm, the interposition of a day of rest was almost indispensable. The meeting of yesterday was, as I conjectured, one of form. The only questions submitted to the Fathers were whether the Council should be declared to be now opened, or whether that declaration should be postponed till the Epiphany. A translation of the allocution which the Pope addressed to the Council is as follows. I understand that at some parts of it the Pontiff was moved even to tears:

THE ALLOCUTION.

VENERABLE BRETHREN: What we asked of God by many supplications and prayers—that we may be able to inaugurate the Ecumenical Council, we indeed by us—this thing accomplished, to our great joy, by the remarkable and singular grace of God. Our heart, therefore, exults in the Lord, and is suffused with inconceivable consolation, because on this most solemn festival of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, Mother of God, you who have been called to participate in our solicitude have assembled in greater number than formerly in Rome, for the defense of the religion, and we thoroughly rejoice in your presence. Now, venerable brethren, you too assembled here in the name of Christ, that with us you may bear testimony to the Divinity of God Jesus Christ, that you may teach our way of God in truth to all men with us, and that you may judge with us according to the guidance of the Holy Ghost, of the operation of chance, laboring in the Lord. Now, there was a time when zeal for the Divine glory and the salvation of the Lord's flock demanded of us, and of you, a Council like it is now. But you, venerable brethren, with whom we have shared every of the human woes his stricken and still attacks the House of God. Under His guidance the Church, the sanctuary of the implacable widely diffused, Church is united, organized, protected by institutions, and year by year the liberal vail of malice, and fall of weakness, the more its power shines bright against the sacred Church of Christ. You know the malice of that war—its power, its arms, its progress, its conquests. You have continually before your eyes, the trouble and confusion with which we are, day and all night, the various arts of bold lying and corruption, by which the wholesome books of justice, integrity and authority are loosened, the word spoken are damned, the Christian faith, which is taught from gods, so that the end of God's Church might well be feared now, if it were possible for it to be destroyed by any machinations or attacks of the gates of hell. Jesus Christ said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass." Wherefore, "Thou art Peter, and on this rock shall I build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

His Holiness, in conclusion, hopes for peace among nations, laws among barbarians, quiet in monasteries, order in the churches, and discipline among the clergy as the result of the deliberations of the Council. Conscious of his own weakness, he invokes the presence and aid of the Holy Spirit, the prayers of the Mother of God, and of the angels and archangels, and the Prince of the Apostles, and all the saints. I should have mentioned that there were present at the Council yesterday the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Wurtemburg, FRANCIS II., (ex-King of Naples,) the ex-Duke of Parma, &c.

SUEZ.

Fresh Facts About the Canal.

Mr. C. CLARKE, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, read a paper there Dec. 13 on the "Suez Canal," from which he has just returned. Mr. CLARKE'S conclusions are that, as regards the silting at Port Said, it may be necessary either to fill up permanently the interstices between the blocks which form the western breakwater, or dredge away the bank as it is formed. Either course is practicable, and might be taken at a moderate expense. With respect to the injury of the banks by wash, it may be necessary, in several portions of the canal, to reduce the slope of the banks, and to pitch them with stone to a height of two or three feet above the water line. This is already being done between Suez and the Bitter Lakes. There are inexhaustible supplies of stone in the mountains near Suez, and now that the canal is open, the cost of transport would be trifling. The fear of the canal drying up, by evaporation Mr. CLARKE regards as chimerical. No man who saw the Bitter Lakes and the current flowing in from the Red Sea could entertain such a notion. The filling of the canal by shifting sands is a real danger, though greatly exaggerated. Of the hundred miles which form the entire length of the canal, about fifty-seven miles are from natural lakes which have existed as natural basins for at least 3,000 years without being filled with sand. Of the remaining forty-three miles the greater part consists of a mixture of sand and gravel, in consistency resembling more a garden walk than the fine loose material which is popularly supposed to form the desert. Mr. CLARKE has no doubt whatever that the enormous machines which were ranged along the bank of the canal as he passed will dredge out in a month all the sand which is likely to be blown in in a year. As regards the cost of maintaining the canal when completed, an eminent English engineer on board estimated it at $50,000 per annum. Mr. CLARKE would have thought at least $100,000 would be required; but he was told that Mr. LAVALLEE was willing to contract for its maintenance at 40,000 francs. Finally, as regards the prospects of the canal as a paying investment, Mr. CLARKE confesses himself unable as yet to arrive at a satisfactory opinion.

An Official Report.

An official report on the Suez Canal having been made by Commander G. S. NARES, of her Majesty's surveying vessel, *Newport*, which passed through at the opening, the Hydrographer to the Admiralty has issued a series of directions for the navigation of the Canal. There is no doubt, it is stated, that every vessel will no more or less damage to the banks on passing, but screw-ships going five or six knots will do but little harm. Large vessels should go at slower speed than small ones. Several ships grounded on the passage, but this was caused more by their desire to get through quickly than from any fault in the Canal.

AUSTRIA.

Speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph in the Reichsrath.

The Austrian Reichsrath was opened on Dec. 12. His Majesty, in his speech from the throne, spoke as follows:

HONORED GENTLEMEN OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE REICHSRATH: In assembling you again around me to-day, I bid you all heartily welcome. I do so with the satisfaction which the retrospect of your successful activity, animated by a patriotic spirit, during the past session affords, and with the confidence to which you have acquired a just claim by your successful labors. The Empire intrusted to my guardianship by Providence has undeniably undergone in all directions a progressive development on the basis of constitutional institutions. But much as the appreciating judgment of discerning statesmen at home and abroad on the progress of this development is calculated to strengthen our courage and our confidence in the fulfillment of a great duty, equally great are the tasks which remain for us to accomplish. The putting into operation of the Army Reorganization law has, in one portion of the Empire, caused the population to assume an attitude of armed opposition, and has compelled us to employ exceptional measures, respecting which, however, my Government will lay before you a bill as required by the Constitution. Most deeply do I deplore the abortion which has rendered this measure necessary, and, with the hope that it will soon be brought to an end, I have directed my Government to mitigate as much as possible the sad results arising therefrom, so soon as law and order shall have been restored. You will have manifold occasions to carry forward the work of legislation, and to deal with a series of measures affecting the most important branches of jurisprudence and administration (some of which were laid before you during the last, and others which will be presented to you in the ensuing session) in the same spirit of progress and of moderation and foresight into the peculiar circumstances and political, economical requirements of the Empire which has hitherto marked your steps on the path of legislation. It is, however, necessary not alone to pass laws, but also, based as they are upon the Constitution itself, to obtain for them that general and actual recognition which, to my great regret, has not been accorded to them in many quarters. If experience has shown that alongside of the Constitution are desirable, the way to effect them is to be found in the Constitution itself. Most of the representative assemblies of my Kingdom and countries have occupied themselves with questions respecting electoral reform; and my Government will make a communication to the Reichsrath on this subject, and place it in a position to pass such measures as come within the range of its competency. If the desired unanimity be attained on this important matter, the solution of all other questions appertaining to the Constitution may be anticipated with be much the more confidence. But, though the form of the Constitution may afford the fairest opportunity for the realization of all kinds of views and desires in reference to its further development, there certainly are, nevertheless, limits drawn in more than one direction by the very nature of the Empire itself. The Constitution was not framed without the most careful consideration of the special circumstances of the Kingdoms and countries, and their just claim to regulate those circumstances in an independent manner. I trust that the intention to confine this claim within narrower limits than are required for the maintenance of the power of the Empire at home and abroad will not come and stand in the way of the general wish for a good understanding. On the other hand, I have no apprehension of its intentionally happening that these limits should be permanently extended, to the detriment and decay of the Empire. I am sure that all my people are convinced, with me, that the fame of an honorable past is only revived by the clear realization of the present—the present misunderstood—but too easily casts a gloom over the past. In this respect also I derive most confident hopes from that patriotism on which I, like my ancestors, have never relied in vain. I derive them from the consideration that this patriotism, in faithfully holding fast to the conviction that the welfare of the whole Empire is necessary to the real interests of the different kingdoms and countries, must and certainly will bring about the union of conflicting views. Great will be my joy if these my expectations are fulfilled, and if my intentions, which are guided by a sincere love for all my peoples, should coincide with your accurate discernment as regards your own interests, and your equally strong feeling of duty toward my person, the welfare and glory of the Empire. Honored gentlemen, it has been a pleasure to me to greet you on my return from a long journey which I have lately undertaken in countries with which we are specially destined to keep up an active and increasing intercourse. It is with satisfaction I inform you that everywhere I have met with the warmest sympathy for our fatherland and its future. I have taken part in the inauguration of a work which does honor to the enterprising spirit and perseverance of its author, a work which promises in its development to open up a new field for commerce and manufactures, for that progressive and creative commercial activity the furtherance of which I recommend to your most earnest consideration. This is a task to which all who are qualified may give their undivided attention, since they are summoned thereto most unequivocally by the peaceful situation abroad. Our relations on all sides, even when passing appearances seem to cloud the horizon, have now assumed a friendly and peaceful aspect. Supported by these peaceful circumstances, I look forward to the future with a cheerful heart, and expect, honored gentlemen, that a similar sentiment will animate you in your labors and bring them to a happy termination."

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S.

Further Intelligence of the African Explorer.

The following interesting letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, dated 26th of May last, and received at Zanibar, by Dr. KIRK, Her Majesty's Consul, on the 20 October last, was communicated to the Bombay papers by the Government. Dr. KIRK, in forwarding it, wrote as follows:

FROM JOHN KIRK, Esq., the political agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Zanibar, to C. GOWER, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated ZANZIBAR, Oct. 2, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the copy of a letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, dated the 26th May, 1869, and received at Zanzibar this day.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Emigration Statistics for the Year.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT

The Herculean Labors of the Commissioners—All About the Excise Board—What will Become of the Law—Work of the Fire Commissioners—Probabilities of a Change.

In addition to the annual report of the Superintendent of Buildings, and the synopsis of the report of the Metropolitan Health Board, which were published in the TIMES of yesterday, exclusively, we present all the material facts which will be contained in the forthcoming reports of the Commissioners of Emigration, the Metropolitan Excise Board, and the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

The object of this most valuable of the invaluable institutions of the City of New-York is, as the public are generally aware, the care and protection of emigrants from the period of their arrival at this port until the expiration of the period during which the State is chargeable for their maintenance in case the emigrants are unable to maintain themselves. The Commissioners of Emigration are, in addition to their regular duties, custodians of the fund which is created by tax or head money upon every emigrant brought to our shores. This fund pays all the expenses of maintenance, and the institution is, therefore, self-sustaining.

IN CASTLE GARDEN.

Castle Garden, whose walls once resounded with the shouts of soldiery during the Revolution, and later with the notes of song and sweet music during its occupancy by opera troupes, and wherein the "Swedish Nightingale" thrilled admiring audiences—this building is the landing place of all emigrant passengers arriving at the port of New-York. Into its capacious apartments are emptied the living freight which comes to add to our population, to occupy our immense Western prairies, and in the majority of instances to bring wealth, or the means of producing it, to our vast country.

On the arrival at Quarantine of every vessel bringing emigrants, the ship is visited by an officer of the boarding department, who ascertains the number of passengers, the deaths, if any, during the voyage, the amount and character of the sickness and the condition of the vessel in respect to cleanliness. Complaints are also received of the treatment the emigrants have experienced during the voyage, and these facts are reported to the General Agent and Superintendent, at his office in Castle Garden. The vessel proceeds on her course up the bay—unless she arrives at a season of the year or from such a port as subjects her to Quarantine—and anchors convenient to the landing depot, and the passengers are then transferred to the care of the landing department. After an examination of the luggage of the passengers by the customs officer, the baggage is checked and the emigrants are transferred to barges and landed at the Castle Garden pier. They are then examined by a medical officer to discover if any sick have escaped the attention of the Health Officer at Quarantine, and if so, these are transferred to the hospitals at Ward's and Blackwell's Islands. This medical officer also selects all subject to special wards, such as the blind, crippled or lunatics and any others who are likely to become a future charge. This done, the emigrants are conducted to the Rotunda, where are separate apartments for the various nationalities. Any one can imagine that herein would be a babel of tongues when the immense apartment is well filled with emigrants; but interpreters are on hand to attend to their wants, and posted about the room are placards in the various languages, so that all who read may run and obtain the information they desire.

FURTHER INQUIRIES.

In these compartments the emigrants are summoned to the desk where the names, nationality, former place of residence and other particulars are recorded. Those who desire to depart immediately for their destination are directed to the agents of the railroad companies in the building where they can procure tickets without the risk of extortion. These are then transported to the depots of the various lines. Those who desire to remain in the City have their baggage sent to the express offices in the building, when the work of transportation is performed for a reasonable charge. Those having gold or silver for exchange into currency can effect the transfer in the building. Those who have friends expecting their arrival are afforded the facilities for correspondence by clerks who are familiar with the Continental languages. The destitute are provided with quarters on Ward's Island, where, also, the sick are sent. Thus it will be seen that every care is taken of the emigrant on arrival in the country.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

This is one of the modern institutions of this Commission, and its efficacy in procuring employment for the emigrant is highly extolled in their report. By it the inchoate citizen who comes here seeking a home, is enabled to obtain employment wherever his services may be in demand whether in the West or South or elsewhere. The Labor Exchange is free of charge to emigrants desirous of finding employment in the City or elsewhere, and it undertakes to supply all kinds of skilled mechanical and agricultural labor to employers in any part of the States, the expense of transportation being defrayed by the employer. The Commissioners refer to the operations of this Bureau during the past year with satisfaction.

In order that the increase in the business of this Bureau may be shown, we present a comparative statement exhibiting the points to which emigrants were sent, in response to demands for their labor through the Labor Exchange, during the years 1868 and 1869.

Destination.	1868. Males.	1868. Females.	1869. Males.	1869. Females.
New-York (Met. Dis.)	6,579	6,984	7,047	7,[illegible]
New-York (outside do.)	3,728	2,979	6,[illegible]	1,177
New-Jersey	3,320	2,[illegible]	5,558	1,[illegible]
Connecticut	894	262	1,409	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	562	147	1,2[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	91	40	8	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	44	2	2
South Carolina	182	61	88	20
Massachusetts	177	36	112	20
Vermont	35	20	3	1
Wisconsin	[illegible]	2	8	[illegible]
Tennessee	14	11	2	[illegible]
Rhode Island	84	11	86	9
Georgia	17	3	3	[illegible]
Michigan	3	3	3	[illegible]
New-Hampshire	3	3	3	6
Maryland	2	3	3	2
Ohio	15	3	1	2
Maine	66	1	1	3
Kentucky	2	....	29	3
Alabama	1	....	16	2
Missouri	....	....	1	....
Mississippi	....	....	21	11
Louisiana	....	....	5	....

As will be seen by the above the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania furnished employment to more emigrants than all the others in both years. The demand for labor at the South has been very slight, though four new fields have been opened this year—viz.: the four last-mentioned States. It is very probable, however, that direct emigration to the South has been the cause the present year, and therefore, as the emigrants to not apply at this port, their destination is not shown.

THE ARRIVALS

of alien passengers during the year have been greater than in 1868, aggregating 254,837. Just now emigration is not brisk, and indeed it seldom is during this period of the year. The nativity of the majority of the passengers is shown by the following comparative table:

Country.	1869.	1868.
Germany	101,989	98,941
Ireland	47,571	4[illegible]
England	29,686	41,337
Sweden	14,520	24,[illegible]
Scotland	7,390	10,411
Switzerland	2,[illegible]	2,1[illegible]
France	2,811	1,[illegible]
Holland	1,3[illegible]	1,342
Denmark	1,387	2,[illegible]
Norway	1,066	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Wales	[illegible]	1,[illegible]

THE SOLE AGENCIES IN EUROPE.

These have been a source of great annoyance to the Commissioners of Emigration since their establishment, and were the cause of the most cruel swindles on emigrants. Happily, through the efforts of the Commissioners during the present year, these have been broken up, the railroad companies withdrawing their powers of attorney. At one time there were 600 such agencies in Europe. For the past three years it is estimated that more than $100,000 have been wrongfully obtained from emigrants at those agencies. The practice was to charge them a greater price for their passage tickets and railroad fares, on this side, than was proper, and oftentimes the emigrants were swindled by the exchange of gold into currency. In the report of last year, the total amount of overcharges was stated at $9,564 [illegible], and the amount recovered through the Commissioners was $6,434 74. This year the first amount will be greatly reduced, and it is presumed that the swindling agencies will not again be tolerated.

THE HORRORS OF THE PASSAGE.

Last year the Commissioners of Emigration procured the passage of a law which would enable them to conduct examinations into charges of ill treatment of passengers at sea, and file the same with the County Clerk for use the same as oral testimony. When the case of the *James Foster*, the emigrant ship which arrived March 7, and on board which the most horrible cruelties were perpetrated, was brought to the notice of the Commissioners, a rigid examination was made, the testimony filed and suits are now in progress arising out of these cases. Since the *James Foster* affair no charge of cruel treatment has been presented to the Board. The Commissioners are now engaged in aiding the passage of an international law between this country and European countries which shall provide for the prompt and severe punishment of all cases of cruelty to passengers, and also shall make provision for the better treatment of emigrants, enabling them to have better ventilation, food and accommodations, which will be conducive to morality. The Commissioners express the belief that such a law will of incalculable benefit to the emigrant, and that it will certainly pass during the coming year.

The commutation fund last year reached $[illegible],180 50, and this year will exceed $650,000. This fund is obtained from the tax upon each passenger, which is paid by the owner of the vessel, and which is a security that the emigrant shall not within a certain period become a charge upon the State. Additions are also made to the fund by penalties imposed for violations of the law and from other sources.

THE DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.

The following table shows the destination of the emigrants arriving at this port during the present year as compared with the last:

Where From.	1869.	1868.
Arkansas	78	12
Alabama	114	104
British Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	2,7[illegible]	2,364
Connecticut	3,3[illegible]	3,324
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central America	2,4[illegible]	3,122
Cuba	[illegible]	91
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]
District of Columbia	460	149
Dakota	572	386
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	54	10
Illinois	31,[illegible]	27,312
Iowa	7,040	3,626
Indiana	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	1,3[illegible]	943
Kansas	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	7,5[illegible]	5,155
Maryland	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	7,3[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Minnesota	5,[illegible]	6,775
Missouri	6,[illegible]	4,773
Mexico	14	7
Mississippi	[illegible]	99
Montana	14	10
New-Hampshire	461	153
Nova Scotia	180	49
New-York	65,714	62,[illegible]
New-Jersey	5,916	7,743
Nebraska	1,410	1,361
North Carolina	114	117
New-Brunswick	113	50
Nevada	19	40
New-Mexico	5	10
Ohio	11,133	11,7[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	21
Pennsylvania	16,0[illegible]	20,74[illegible]
Rhode Island	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
South Carolina	148	140
South America	125	61
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	771
West Indies	14	10
Wisconsin	16,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]	140
Utah	4,1[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]	5
Newfoundland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	104
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]
Japan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]

The above will be found a very valuable and instructive table, showing as it does how the population of the various States is partially made up by emigration, and which are the favorite localities.

SICKNESS.

The Commissioners refer to the fact that there has been little sickness of a serious character among the emigrants during the year. At the hospitals the usual amount of sickness has prevailed, but most of the cases have promptly yielded to treatment. At Ward's Island there are 120 acres of land owned by the Commissioners, on which are the hospitals, lying-in wards, apartments for children, &c. The buildings are in perfect repair, and ample for the accommodation of 3,000 destitute emigrants. The plans for the erection of a new asylum for the insane on Ward's Island have not been adopted as yet, and it is determined to extend the time for the reception of the plans until Feb. 15, in order that as great perfection as possible may be attained. It is intended to make this institution a model one, and to give the patients the benefit of the best medical skill the country affords.

MR. BERNARD CASSERLY.

The Commissioners close their report, as they have of past years, with a high compliment to the energy of Mr. CASSERLY, who, as General Agent and Superintendent, has discharged the duties of his office so faithfully during a long period. He has been connected with the Emigrant Commission since 1847, is familiar with every detail of the Department, and applies himself unceasingly to the duties of his position.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise.

In all probability the fourth annual report of the Board of Excise will be its last. The Democracy have decreed its downfall, the liquor dealers—whose name is legion—demand a reformation backward, and now that the Democrats have the power in the Legislature, it is not clear that they can escape acceding to the demand for a thorough modification and reconstruction of the Excise laws so as to give the liquor dealers more liberty.

The annual report is very interesting, but no more so, perhaps, than are the reports of the Health Board, Commissioners of Emigration and others which we have given to the public in these columns. The Commissioners, in their report, labor to show, by carefully prepared tables, that which they have shown in previous reports, viz.: That the Excise law has diminished intoxication, as witness the diminished arrests for that offence on Sundays particularly. That tabular statement will be found in all the reports, and goes to show one simple fact but no more. The Commissioners, in their report, use this as an argument in favor of the retention of the law, but the Democratic members of the Legislature will scarcely see it in that light.

Another argument which is presented in the report is that based upon the adulteration of liquors, the facts of which have already been given to the public in the reports which were printed at the time of the investigation. It is not pretended that the Board of Excise has done anything to prevent the adulteration of liquors—that being not within its province—and how the continuance of the Board will effect anything in this respect is not shown.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE LAW.

Unquestionably the Excise Board will be abolished, the law will be modified so as to give the Mayors of cities and the Supervisors of counties the appointment of Excise Commissioners, and it is understood that the law will be made operative throughout the entire State. The rates of license will remain about the same as now, and the restrictions in regard to the hours of opening and closing will be removed or modified. The provision with respect to the sale of liquor on Sundays, and days on which elections are held, will, it is thought, be retained.

THE STATISTICS.

We prefer to summarize the statistics presented in the report, for the reason stated yesterday, that the public care really very little about dry details, and prefer to become at once acquainted with the aggregates. Last year there were two classes of licenses, at $250 and $100. This year the largest amount charged has been $250, and this only in a few instances—to first-class hotels. The other fees have ranged from $50 to $125. When the law went into effect, in 1866, there were 9,720 places in New-York and Brooklyn where liquor was publicly sold. In 1868 there were 7,301, and during the present year 900 new places have been opened, 750 have been closed from various causes, and 160 new licenses have been issued. This will make a total of 7,611 liquor stores of various grades in active operation in the Metropolitan district.

The report makes no recommendation, but simply presents the facts and leaves the members of the Legislature to form their own conclusions. This is by far the safest way. Allusion is made to the demand by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City for a portion of the Excise moneys, and the action of the Treasurer in the premises is stated. A detailed account is given of all the receipts and disbursements, but about these the public care very little.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners.

It is probable that the Legislature will make a radical change in this Commission. It is proposed to increase the force—nearly double it, indeed—and make the Commission thoroughly Democratic in politics. The paid system will be continued, and there has been some talk of increasing salaries, but that may not be true.

The Commissioners, in their report, point with pride to the record, which shows a decrease in the losses by fire during the period in which the Commission has been in existence, and the following comparative table is given, showing the "estimated losses by fire for the years ending Nov. 30, 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869:"

Years.	No. of Fires.	Estimated Loss.	Less than in 1866.	Less than in 1867.	Less than in 1868.
1866	798	$6,428,000	....	....	....
1867	873	5,711,000	$717,000	....	....
1868	742	4,342,371	2,085,629	$1,368,629	....
1869	850	2,626,398	3,801,607	3,084,607	$1,715,978

The Commissioners took hold of the Fire Department in 1865, when a paid system was yet an untried experiment in this section. They have labored under many disadvantages, but have steadily persevered in their work, and now consider that they have as perfect a fire department under their control as it is possible to make in such a brief period of time. The method of extinguishing fires has been reduced almost to a science, and the regularity with which the force operates is something sublime when compared with the disorder which prevailed but a few years ago.

During the year there have been added to the machinery of the Department, five second size engines, and one hook and ladder truck for No. 8. There are now in the Department three first size engines, thirty-one second size and eight third size, and sixteen hook and ladder trucks.

THE FIRE MARSHAL.

Though this officer is connected with the Metropolitan Police Department, yet his duties bring him into such intimate relations with the business of extinguishing fires that it is not improper to discuss them here.

This Bureau was organized in 1868, and has therefore been in operation but a short time. Captain CHARLES N. BRACKETT was promoted from his position of Captain on the Police force to be Metropolitan Fire Marshal, and no better selection could have been made. Earnest in the discharge of every duty assigned him, he took hold of this new Bureau with a determination to make it creditable to the Police Department, and he has succeeded. He can point to his record—which will be presented with the report of the Police Commissioners—with pride. The evidence on file in the offices of the Prosecuting Attorneys of the district, shows that for the first fifteen months of the organization of the Bureau, there were more convictions for arson than had been obtained in the previous five years.

If insurance companies would be a little more careful in their examination of premises and stores before insurance is effected, the labors of the Fire Marshal would be lightened, though those of the company's surveyor might be increased.

CURRENT NOTES.

A lady in leaving a Boston omnibus on Friday fell and broke her hip.

Somebody in Providence advertises for a lost umbrella.

Mariposa, Cal., is excited at the marriage of a girl of 13 to a man of 45.

HENRY PARKER was kicked to death by a mule in Kansas City, Mo., on Thursday.

Pneumonia is prevailing with terribly fatal effect at Fort Scott, Kansas.

Boston is again talking about erecting a soldiers' monument on the Common.

The officers of the Auburn prison presented Hon. D. B. MCNEIL, the Resident Inspector, with a silver tea-set on Christmas.

A red fox invaded the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard on Saturday, and was captured by the watchmen.

The Knights of St. Crispin and the Labor Reformers of New-Hampshire have a close alliance.

STEPHEN GLEASON fell in stepping from a Boston street car on Friday evening, and fractured his skull. He died soon after.

The subject of Secretary BOUTWELL's lecture in Boston to-night is "Transition Period of the United States."

A rat recently killed in Lexington, Mo., had two well-formed heads, four eyes, eight legs and two tails.

A negro girl, 14 years old, is under arrest in Salisbury, Md., charged with killing an infant intrusted to her care by giving it kerosene oil in its milk.

Philadelphians are exasperated because a Western man, on being asked what he thought the most noticeable feature of their city, replied, "Your dirty streets."

Nine children of Mr. CHARLES S. GEORGE, of Pittsfield, N. H., were recently sick with typhoid fever at the same time. Two of them died and were buried in the same grave.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Herald* reports recent sales of real estate in that vicinity aggregating $350,000, and it predicts that as much more will be sold before the 1st of April.

Professor AGASSIZ has been compelled by the state of his health to ask a postponement of his course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston.

A letter was recently mailed in Massachusetts addressed thus: "John g. Merrill and co., Lether Splitera, pee Biddy, nere Salium Mas." It was sent to Peabody.

Boston reports that the number of bathers in its free public baths in 1869 was greater by twenty per cent. than in 1868, while the cost per bath was three mills less than last year.

One of the Boston street cars has cords attached to the bells, and running along each side of the car just above the heads of the passengers, so that any one can easily ring the bell without rising.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* of the 21st inst., says that within an hour from the time the floating ice in the Mississippi began to freeze, so as to remain stationary, people were crossing the river upon it.

As Congressman MCCARTHY was at his home in this State when his house in Washington took fire, on Friday night last, he could not have had such a very narrow escape from suffocation as the telegraph reported.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the resignation of Mr. FOLGER, of the Twenty-sixth District, took place yesterday. ABRAHAM V. HARPENDING, of Yates County, was the Republican candidate, and GEORGE W. NICHOLAS, of Ontario, the Democratic candidate.

A dispatch says that Paymaster B. J. CAHOON's case of alleged embezzlement at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard has been fully investigated at Washington, and he has been cleared of the charges made against him, other parties being proven guilty. Paymaster CAHOON has been placed under waiting orders.

Dr. S. G. HOWE, of Boston, says: "It is easy to teach the blind, hard to teach the deaf. Blindness obstructs mental and moral development very slightly, deafness very gravely. Blindness disables the outer man, deafness the inner man. Blindness is the greater misfortune to the poor, deafness to the rich."

The Boston *Advertiser* announces that TEMPEL's Comet (Comet III, 1869,) was observed at the observatory of Harvard College as follows: Time, Dec. 24—midnight. R. A., 2h. 4m. 36s. Dec., plus 26° 5' 5". Daily motion in R. A., plus 7' 5". Daily motion in Dec., plus 0° 0'. Description: Faint, diameter two minutes, round, gradually much brighter in the middle.

Twenty years ago a Connecticut man left a watch with a jeweler, to be cleaned and repaired, saying that he would be in town in a day or two and call for it. Last week the man called in at the jeweler's and asked: "Do you remember my leaving a watch with you a number of years since to be cleaned?" "Yes," replied the jeweler, "and here it is."

It is told of a miller, who was recently killed in his mill, that on the night before the accident, he dreamed that he was drawn through some portion of the mill, and so met his fate as it has happened. Next morning he remarked that he had "a horrible night." At the moment of the accident, his wife, who was away, thought she heard him call, saying, "MATTIE, my poor wife, come to me." So plain did it seem to her, she went into the adjoining room to see if her sister did not hear the call.

A young woman, not more than eighteen years old, described as handsome and intelligent, and apparently having had more than ordinary facilities for acquiring those arts and graces which are gained only in polite society, has been telling several citizens of Providence a pitiful story of having been robbed in the cars, and wanting enough money to take her to Chicago, where her parents reside. It is thought she has already secured enough in that city to take her round the world, and it is suggested she had better commence her journey if she wishes to avoid arrest.

ELIAS J. CRANDALL was sentenced at Norwich, Chenango County, last week to two years' imprisonment for seduction under promise of marriage. It is said that CRANDALL had been sued for damages for breach of promise by his victim, Miss SARAH E. GAULT, and a verdict of $6,000 was rendered against him. He succeeded, however, in so arranging his affairs that the judgment could not be collected, and he was consequently put upon the "limits." The friends of Miss GAULT subsequently procured an indictment against him for seduction under promise of marriage, and the trial resulted as above stated.

Custom House Affairs.

The little steam yacht *Annie*, of 70 tons, formerly owned by Mr. ALONZO BLUNT, and now the property of a Mr. BROWN, has been regarded with suspicion by the Custom House authorities, on account of irregularity in her papers, and a Deputy Marshal has been watching her. After searching her, however, nothing contraband was discovered on her and she was released from surveillance. The craft is destined for West India waters.

THE POLICE FORCE.

What it Was and Will Be—Probable Action of the Legislature—Personal Changes Demanded and Expected—Effect of the Changes Upon the Force.

A consequence of the Democratic triumph in this State at the last general election that will be most keenly felt in this City will be the changes to be made by the Legislature in the control of its Police force. For eight years past it has been under Republican management, and during that time it secured the confidence of the law-abiding portion of our citizens and the admiration of strangers. It profited, too, by contrast with its predecessor, for the public remembrance of WOOD's vagabonds long outlived these parodies on policemen, and when, as they did, our citizens saw the conservators of the public peace a body of discreet, disciplined, sober, stalwart men, they were delighted, and could not fail to see how vastly superior they were to the gangs of vicious, unorganized and intemperate idlers they supplanted. When the great riots of 1863 came, the Police gained a still stronger hold on the public confidence, for their heroism was apparent even to their enemies, and their patient endurance and unhesitating obedience to their chiefs were generally conceded. After those bloody scenes came the hot and boiling days of the great war, when the nation swerved for the time from the calm course of judicial procedure and sought ends without strict regard to means. The Police of New-York, like everything else, naturally was tinged by the lurid light of the times, and had the honor of being called the "tool of despotism" by Democratic Presses. Naturally too it took by degrees the character of its two directing chiefs during the last years of Republican supremacy. President ACTON and Superintendent KENNEDY, when clothed with untrammeled power, were aggressive in behalf of what they considered the right. They sought rather to serve the spirit of the law than to observe its strict letter, and thus occasions came when Democracy was afforded the pleasure of heaping all manner of vile epithets upon them and the force in their charge. There were doubtless some mistakes committed, for they were but mortal, but on the whole the substantial good remained that they kept a turbulent City quiet, and richly earned the undying hatred of the predatory and disorderly classes. But while they were thus aggressive, and so much so in behalf of the Excise law that they periled the stability of the Republican Party, it could not be denied, even by their enemies, that the discipline of the force was constantly improving. Unworthy men, as a matter of course, found their way into the ranks, but they were weeded out as fast as discovered. Thus the force was continually being bettered, and its onward progress was not arrested by the death of Mr. BERGEN and the accession of Judge BRENNAN to the Board. By that event the Commissioners became equally divided between the two parties, Mr. ACTON and Mr. MANIERRE being the Republican members, and Judges BOSWORTH and BRENNAN representing the Democracy. That condition of affairs left Mr. ACTON and Superintendent KENNEDY the virtual heads of the force. The Board being thus equalized they were free to follow the bent of their own wills, and they were for the time autocratic. Matters continued thus until ill-health compelled Mr. ACTON to resign, and for a time the Board was in an anomalous condition, being without a President until the next meeting of the Legislature, when it received its complement of members in the election of HENRY SMITH, a presumed Republican, and the Board being again half and half politically, was reorganized by the selection of Judge BOSWORTH, a Democrat, as its President. From that time until the present the Police patronage has been to a great extent in the hands of the Democracy, and the fact can be most briefly illustrated by saying that since the reorganization of the Board there have been five Captains appointed, and three of these are Democrats. It is well known also to those familiar with the force that a majority of recent appointments are of the same political faith, so that it is already largely infused with Democracy.

But thus far it has been a matter of give and take with the Commissioners, and not until after the Board is reorganized by the Legislature will the Democracy regain that absolute control of the Police which they lost in 1857. That this reorganization will occur, is universally conceded; but what particular form it will take is still matter for speculation. After all their howling during the years of Republican supremacy about the usurpation of municipal rights in the creation of the City Commission, there is no talk among the Democracy about abolishing that of the Police; on the contrary, sachems and followers openly declare that it is to be retained, but made Democratic. It will probably be increased to five members, and for appearance's sake the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn made *ex-officio* members. For the same reason Mr. HENRY SMITH will be allowed to retain his seat, and the other two members will be Judges BOSWORTH and BRENNAN until May next, when the term of the former expires, and it is hinted that the vacancy will be filled by the appointment of WM. DODGE, who on the 1st prox. vacates the bench of Police Magistrates. This, however, is only one of several programmes, and this as well as others may be disarranged by contingencies already in existence, or which may arise in the future. There will undoubtedly be a bitter fight in the Legislature over the Police Commission, owing to the contest between MATHEW T. BRENNAN and RICHARD B. CONNOLLY for the Comptrollership next Fall, and until the relative strength of these Tammany giants is tested, there can be no certainty as to the result. Just now it appears that the game is in the hands of BRENNAN, but the Democratic politician is most uncertain of an uncertain race, and it is idle to predict the end until the contestants have fairly crossed swords at Albany. The fight is most likely to come on the question of stripping the Police Commissioners of the power of appointing inspectors and canvassers of election, and relegating that function to the Supervisors. If the Bureau of Elections, as now constituted, is not overturned, it may be considered that Judge BRENNAN has the better show in the fight.

But whichever of the factions triumphs the effect upon the Police force will be about the same. There is not at present any purpose to violently revolutionize the force, and it can only be made entirely Democratic gradually. Officers can only be legislated out or put out on specific charges made and proven, and the former will not be used as a general remedy. Superintendent KENNEDY will, of course, be legislated out, unless he renders that process unnecessary by resignation, of which there are rumors, and Captain JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, is generally mentioned as his successor in the supreme command. The Democracy could have done far worse than this, for there is not in the force an abler detective or a better policeman, in the true meaning of the term, than Captain JOURDAN. Left to himself, some abuses which have crept in in consequence of idiosyncracies of Mr. KENNEDY would be corrected, and the force maintained in an excellent condition. In personal integrity, too, he is equal to the present incumbent, who, after nine years' service as Police Superintendent, leaves an office where thousands might have been filched without any one being able to hint that he ever received a penny by any indiscretion. Upon the whole, therefore, the change in the Chief Executive direction of the force will not be a cause for poignant public grief. In coming to the subordinates, three of the four Inspectors are Republicans; but there is no present intention of disturbing except possibly to reassign them to the several spheres of duty. There are in New-York thirty-five Captains, and of these only eight are Democrats, but of the twenty-seven Republicans only three or four have been known as violent partisans, and made themselves politically obnoxious. These will probably be hurried out of the force in some way and vacancies will inevitably and always be filled with Democrats. The lower grades of Sergeants and Patrolmen will be changed politically in the same way, to which, however, must be added, that of conversion, of which there have have been already some remarkable cases since the election. The Fire Marshal's Bureau being a specialty, can be treated by legislation; and there is no doubt whatever that the present incumbents will be speedily ousted and the comfortable places filled with the faithful. The civil employes of the Board can, of course, be changed at will, and the various positions at the Central Office will naturally be made vacant for the benefit of the henchmen of Tammany. There is, indeed, some talk about the retention of Mr. S. C. HAWLEY, the Chief Clerk, and it is not known that any one is positively booked for dismissal except Mr. HORACE BLISS, Inspector's Clerk.

Upon the whole it may be concluded that there are to be no such sweeping changes in the force as the people expected and as the rancorous Democracy for a time demanded. It will, however, pass entirely under Democratic influence and control, and naturally be animated by an utterly different spirit. Whoever the Commissioners may be, they will endeavor to appoint the proper kind of men, but badgered as they will be by unscrupulous ward politicians of the Democratic faith, the task will be an impossible one. A vicious element will inevitably creep into the ranks, and the force gradually be demoralized until it will seem to approach the disgrace it succeeded. But to be that disgrace again is impossible, and there is no danger that the counterparts of WOOD's policemen will ever again keep watch and ward in our streets.

The Gunboats Again—Further Delays—Twenty Thousand Tons of Coal to be Purchased in New-York—Four Steam Sloops of War to be Built.

The *Isabel Catolica* and her charge still ride to their anchors on the quiet bosom of New-York Harbor; nor does there appear to be the slightest chance of their departure at this side of New Year's Day. Coal is the immediate demand, as the Spaniards purpose buying 20,000 tons in New-York for consumption on board of their war steamers on the Cuban station.

We have been informed by persons intimately connected with the Spanish Naval Commission in this City, that Admiral MALCAMPO, commanding the Spanish fleet at Cuba and in our waters, now holds $[illegible] in gold contributed by the residents in the "Ever Faithful Isle" to purchase two new steam sloops of war, and he is to receive [illegible] more in gold for the building of two more when the first two shall be completed. Each vessel is to cost $[illegible]0,000. This would be good news for the shipbuilding portion of our readers if the vessels were to be constructed in our City, or even in America. But the chances are that they will not, for the Spaniards say that the American Government has given them too much trouble with the flotilla of gunboats built by Mr. DELAMATER, and they fear that, even could the vessels be built, fitted out and ready for sea to-morrow, their departure from the port would be prevented by some legal process. Allowing that their release would be granted the following week, the expense and bother attending the seizure and release are such as the Spanish Government do not care to incur. Therefore the probability is that some English shipbuilder will get this valuable contract.

It is said that a proposition is before the Cuban Junta for the appointment of a delegation of three leading members to go to Washington to coöperate with Señor LEMUS in the effort to get the Senate to take some action in behalf of the Cuban insurgents.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.

The Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank Loses $150,000 in Speculation—The Financial Standing of the Bank Uninjured—Its Accounts Being Investigated.

Something of a ripple was created in financial circles yesterday, by the announcement, made in the TIMES, that a defalcation had been discovered in the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, and interested parties were at once on the alert to discover the particulars in relation to the affair. It was known that a Committee of the Directors was in session, but, until a late hour, nothing was made apparent as to the amount of the defalcation, or as to who was the defaulter. The circumstances connected with the matter, so far as they can be now ascertained, are as follows: It came to the knowledge of the President of the bank, Mr. SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, a few days ago, that there were discrepancies in the accounts of the institution, though he was not aware whence they arose. In order that a thorough and impartial investigation might be had into the affair, Mr. SPROULLS forthwith put the books of the bank into the hands of a committee, with the express understanding that he was not to be informed as to anything concerning the defalcation until the Committee had come to an agreement as to where the blame lay in the premises. This Committee called in to their aid Mr. WILLIAM A. CAMP, manager of the Clearing House, and proceeded to an examination of the accounts, the result of which was found to be that the Cashier of the bank, Mr. EDWARD J. OAKLEY, is a defaulter to the amount of about $150,000. This information was forthwith conveyed to the President. The Committee have securities deposited by the Cashier from which they hope to realize sufficient to cover this default entirely—a great portion of it will certainly be covered by them—but should the bank lose the whole amount its financial standing and pecuniary responsibility will not be impaired. The capital of the institution is $1,235,000. Not many days since the Board of Directors declared a dividend, payable in January next, which will be promptly met, and after this is paid, even if the $150,000 be entirely defaulted from the non-realization of money on the securities, there will still be a surplus of from $75,000 to $100,000 over and above all claims against the institution. The Board of Directors, on its own motion, immediately called Mr. CALLENDER, the Inspector of Banks, to make a searching investigation into the affairs of the bank, and that official has already begun his labors in that direction. His report will doubtless show the entire reliability of the institution to meet any just demands against it.

The cause of the defalcation is reported to be the old story—speculation with the bank funds, begun in a small way some time ago, and continued on a larger scale after losses sustained, in the hope of recovering the amounts lost. The brother of the Cashier, a tobacco inspector, it is alleged, is the person through whose influence that official was led into the speculations which have eventuated so disastrously. Mr. OAKLEY has been for many years in the employ of this bank, and the highest confidence was always reposed in his integrity. Even now there is no desire on the part of the bank officials to judge too harshly of his actions, and much sympathy is felt for him, notwithstanding the unfortunate position in which he has placed himself by listening to the inducements held out by others. It is not believed that he has derived any personal profit from his reprehensible course of procedure.

GOVERNING BROOKLYN.

Proposed Charter Amendments—Sage Advice to the Common Council.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn made the following report on Monday, which was not read but ordered to be printed. It will come up for consideration, and is of importance, relating as it does to a multitude of interests:

It says that the rapid growth of the City in population, the consequent changes in its modes of government, the abolition of old systems and the adoption of new ones, together with the numerous amendments of the charter which have been made from time to time under the influence of conflicting views and interests, render our present system of municipal law incongruous, unwieldy and contradictory in many of its provisions. Moreover, owing to various influences, several irregular and exceptional modes of appointment of city officers have been engrafted upon our laws, the effect of which have been to annihilate all responsibility, as far as it is possible to accomplish that end without utterly abolishing all the forms of law.

After some further remarks the report concludes as follows:

Some of the general principles upon which amendments to the charter should be made are:

First—All the present irregular and exceptional modes of appointment of City officers and heads of departments to be abolished, and the principal officers to be appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Common Council.

Second—The elective officers, except the Mayor and Aldermen, to be appointed in the same way, but the present incumbents to hold office during their present terms. All Inspectors of Pavements and of Contracts to be appointed in the same way.

Third—The powers of authority of the Water Board to be restored as it existed previous to the act of 1869, and the powers taken by that act from the Common Council and invested in the Water Board to be restored to the Common Council, with provisions authorizing street improvements without petition and notwithstanding remonstrances, by a two-thirds vote of members elected, with the approval of the Mayor, or by a unanimous vote without his approval, after he shall have expressed his disapproval within a certain time to be fixed.

The report is signed by Aldermen FISHER, CUNNINGHAM, WHITNEY and WHITING.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS.

The Wilson Industrial School—Brief Sketch of the Charity.

A most enjoyable affair was that which took place yesterday morning at the Wilson Industrial School for Girls, located at the corner of Avenue A and Eighth-street. Three-fold in its nature, being the Christmas festival, annual exhibition and the first public exercise held in the new Mission building. Over 200 girls belonging to the school were present, and a majority of those interested in the work were present as spectators. The exercises consisted of singing, Scriptural recitations, dialogues, and exhibitions of proficiency in arithmetic, geography and other studies, in all of which the pupils did themselves great credit. Appropriate addresses were made by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, and by Mr. MCCARTHY, of Dr. HALL's church, after which a number of valuable prizes were distributed among those who, by their conduct during the year, had proved themselves deserving. In addition a Christmas tree furnished a finely-dressed doll for each scholar, and a feasting of the children at a well-spread table closed the festivities of a day which will be long remembered by all who were privileged to be present.

A brief word in regard to the work which is being done at this school, and the great good which has been and is being daily accomplished, cannot fail to be interesting. This industrial school, the first of its kind started in New-York and which has grown to its present proportions, was opened in 1853 at No. 118 Avenue D, in a small upper room. Its plan was simple, embracing a morning session for instruction in the common English branches, a warm dinner at noon, and an afternoon session for instruction in sewing. This is the general plan now pursued, although the scope for work is much larger. In 1854 the school was chartered by the Legislature, under its present name, so-called in honor of Mrs. JAS. P. WILSON, its chief founder, and before the end of the year, by voluntary contributions, a building (No. 137 Avenue A) was purchased, upon occupying which classes were formed for training in housework, dress-making, the higher class of needle work, and other trades by which scholars on leaving the school could obtain remunerative employment. In 1867 a church was organized with a regularly established missionary, and an advisory committee composed of five clergymen of different Evangelical denominations. Becoming cramped for room in which to carry on these enlarged plans for usefulness, and having received $20,000 from the Rose estate in the Fall of last year, the present building, corner of Avenue A and Eighth-street, was purchased at a cost of $69,000. Some $15,000 was expended in alterations, and with the amount received from the sale of the old school building, and from various contributions, the entire indebtedness of the School was reduced to some $26,000. This building, 54x90 and five stories in height, including basement, was occupied October 1, 1869, and the debt remaining on the purchase, it is hoped by those interested, will, ere long, be entirely cleared off. The building, as now occupied, contains a chapel, school rooms, rooms for dress making and family sewing, dining room where the children each day receive a warm dinner, rooms for the resident missionary and those employed in the school, and a night refuge for homeless girls. All the ideas of the managers are of the most practical nature. The school is industrial in fact as in name, and the whole design of the charity is to so train those who attend that they will be enabled by their own efforts to gain an honest livelihood in the future. The attendance now exceeds 225 daily, and the children are from 4 to 15 years of age. They are all clothed at the school, and receive such instruction as is calculated to make them, when grown, worthy members of society. The expense of carrying on the mission last year was about $10,000; the money was raised entirely by subscription and at the personal solicitation of the few ladies who devote their time and hearts to this work. Such, in a word, is the history of the institution. It is a charity which appeals directly to the benevolence of every practical Christian, and as one of its main features is its freedom from denominational influences, and established as it is on the broad basis of a liberal Christianity, all without prejudice can contribute to its success. It is the design and desire of those having the work in charge to still further increase its sphere of usefulness. This of course requires an increase of means, and one of the chief motives of this rather extended sketch is to bring to the notice of the liberal New-York public the Wilson Industrial School as a most deserving charity, one which has never as yet received that degree of consideration of which it is worthy.

COLLISIONS IN THE FOG.

Ferry Boats Delayed—The Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Morristown, and Other Vessels, Injured.

A dense fog hung over the City yesterday morning, and in the thickest of it several collisions occurred in the rivers and the harbor. The ferry boat *Morristown*, of the Hoboken line, when near the middle of the river, collided with a sloop. Both of the vessels were somewhat damaged. A youth on board of the ferry boat was struck upon the head by a piece of falling timber, and seriously injured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, where his wounds were dressed. Later in the day a more serious collision occurred. The steamers *Jay Gould* and the *James Fisk, Jr.*, of the Pavonia Ferry line, the finest boats upon any ferry line in this vicinity, ran afoul of each other. The force of the collision was so great that their separation was effected only after much labor had been expended. The *Gould* smashed the guards of the *Fisk*, and penetrated to her hull. Before they had been parted from one another they floated some distance, and collided with a schooner, adding to the damage. The *Fisk* was towed to Allison's Dock in Jersey City, and the *Gould* to a pier adjoining the Pavonia Ferry slip, where both yet lie. The amount of damage is estimated at about $25,000.

The Fulton and South ferry-boats made irregular trips during the morning, but managed to bring over, after much delay, the immense number of passengers that come to New-York between 8 and 9 A. M.

The Staten Island ferryboat *Middletown* came very near running on Governor's Island in the morning. The pilots were obliged to take soundings every few minutes, and could only proceed to the New-York dock by compass. The trip about 8 o'clock in the morning was extremely dangerous, the boat narrowly escaping collision with several steamers and sail vessels. But for an alarm sounded by the United States regulars on guard at Fort Columbus, the *Middletown* would probably have suffered a heavy damage, with, perhaps, loss of life.

The Roosevelt-street ferry boats, running between New-York and Williamsburg, were not making any trips in the morning. Later the rain began to fall. It came down copiously for some hours. The two days of wet weather make it very muddy for the time being, but give promise of cleaner streets when the north wind next doth blow.

KICKED TO DEATH.

The Griffith Case—The Husband Committed for Trial.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. ANN GRIFFITH, the woman who died on Sunday at No. 195 Mott-street, under suspicious circumstances. The evidence was only of a circumstantial character, the witnesses being all inmates of the tenement where the death occurred. MARY EHERS heard the deceased and her husband quarreling. The woman died the next day. MICHAEL BUTZ knew that the deceased was a woman of intemperate habits, and on Saturday heard her fall while alone in the room, after a dispute with her husband, who, on his return, found the door locked, having to crawl in by a window. Soon after that the witness heard Mrs. GRIFFITH scream. The husband next proceeded to get some pails of water. The witness heard that night that Mrs. GRIFFITH was dead. MARGARET BUTZ stated that the deceased had brought some punch to her room for the children, and seemed much intoxicated. Dr. SHINE had made a *post mortem* examination, and found several livid contused marks on the head. On removing the scalp, several spots of extravasation appeared, corresponding to the wounds. In his opinion, death had been caused by concussion of the brain, the result of external violence.

The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, WM. GRIFFITH, and the Coroner committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. GRIFFITH denied having assaulted the deceased, and believed she came to her injuries by a series of falls while grossly intoxicated. He admitted having kicked her on the body when he found her lying on the floor, and only did so to make her get up.

Criminal Cases in the United States Courts of this District During the Past Year.

During the present year the prosecuting officers of the Federal Government for this Judicial District, have been very busy in attending to criminal cases. Since the commencement of Judge PIERREPONT's administration most of the criminal business has been conducted by Assistant District-Attorneys JACKSON and PURDY, who have performed their duties with commendable vigor and ability. The majority of the cases have been in the shape of preliminary examinations, few having, as yet, received any trial or final disposition. The following is a record of the criminal complaints for the year: Violations of the postal laws, 10; violations of the internal revenue laws, 61; rescuing property after seizure under the internal revenue law, 1; counterfeiting, 34; conspiracy to defraud, 15; offences on the high seas, including manslaughter, 5; making false entries in the books of a national bank, 1; murder, 1; treason, 1; perjury, 6; assault with a dangerous weapon; assault on a Foreign Minister, 1; violations of the Neutrality laws, 2; illegally obtaining bounty money from soldiers, 10.

There was only a small number of cases disposed of in the United States Circuit Court—twenty-eight being all. There were eighty-eight indictments found during the year. In the same Court 161 law suits were commenced, exclusive of suits under the Internal Revenue laws and those against the Collector of the Port. There were 221 equity suits commenced, of which 113 were heard on motions for injunctions, 96 being granted and 5 dismissed. There were also 27 Admiralty cases appealed from the District Court, of which 7 were decided on, 9 others being carried to the Supreme Court bench. The number of warrants issued by Commissioners WHITE, STILLWELL and SHIELDS, for various offences, was 163.

The Family Jars of Proteus.

The well-known stage personage known as WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD, whose real name is WILLIAM NEEDHAM, was before Justice DODGE yesterday on complaint of his wife, also well known as ALICE DUNNING, who alleges that he has abused her and threatened her life. After their family quarrels had been duly and fully dragged into public view, the farce dignified by the name of an examination was closed by the defendant being required to give bail in $300 to keep the peace.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
107—Fisk, Jr., vs. Ripley.	238—In re Wm. Watton, to vacate, &c.
214—Paxson vs. Geo. A. D. Loyman.	239—In re Richardson, to vacate, &c.
222—In re. to vacate assessment.	241—In re Miller, to vacate, &c.
235—Hanford vs. Hanford.	243—Reid vs. Fogg.
236—In re petition to vacate assessment.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 28.

By Judge Cardozo.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* Fealey; the preponderance of evidence on the facts is clearly with the plaintiffs; the right to an injunction upon that state of facts being shown, I think I must regard as settled, so far as the Special Term is concerned, by the decision of the General Term on the appeal from the order refusing to vacate the injunction. Judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

Lord, Executor, &c., *vs.* Boardman, Trustee; judgment for plaintiff; the form of the judgment, findings, &c., to be settled on notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 28.

By Judge Ingraham.

Barclay *vs.* The Quicksilver Mining Company; motion granted. See decision.

In the matter of the petition of James F. Chamberlain; application granted. See decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 28.

By Judge Fithian.

Edward P. Merritt *vs.* Samuel R. Knapp; judgment and decree ordered for plaintiff, plaintiff's attorney to prepare findings and submit the same for settlement, on one day's notice to opposite party.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PROOF OF DEBT—AMENDMENT.

In the matter of Henry B. Montgomery, a Bankrupt.—On the 24th of March, 1869, proof of debt was made by Thomas Montgomery on two notes, made by the bankrupt and one Griffin, dated Oct. 19, 1866, each for $900, on which he claimed to be entitled to dividends. It subsequently appeared that these notes were taken up and settled by the bankrupt in November, 1864, by giving a new note for $816, and a due bill for $168 71. The creditor thereupon moved to amend his proof of debt by proving the note for $816. Counsel for the assignee resisted the application on the ground that it came too late, and that a want of good faith was apparent. The Register now certifies the question to the Court, stating that, in his opinion, the application should be denied.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The proper course by which to obtain the relief sought by the alleged creditor, is not by an amendment of the proof of debt. The amendment sought to be made is a new and different claim from any one of those embraced in the existing proof of debt. The proper course is for the creditor to prove his newly-discovered debt independently. Then an investigation in regard to it can be had on the application of the assignee and also an investigation in regard to the two $900 notes and the due bill for $168 71, and the claims which ought to be rejected can be determined on the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, of the alleged creditor himself, and the bankrupt, and Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, and all others who know anything of the facts. For these reasons leave to amend the proof of debt is denied.

FIRM OR INDIVIDUAL ASSETS.

In the same matter the following question also arose. Till November, 1867, the bankrupt was in partnership with one Sage, doing business under the firm of Montgomery & Sage. At that time Sage sold out to the bankrupt, who afterward carried on the business, replenishing the stock of goods from time to time, mingling old and new together and selling from either indifferently, so that it is now impossible to tell which were the goods of Montgomery & Sage and which were the goods of Montgomery alone. Moreover, the entire stock has been sold by the assignee of Montgomery as Montgomery's goods. The Register says that in his opinion the assets in the hands of the assignee should be regarded as belonging to Montgomery's individual estate, and liable, in the first instance, to the payment of Montgomery's individual debts in full, before any portion can be applied to the payment of the debts of Montgomery & Sage.

BLATCHFORD, J.—I concur with the Register in his conclusion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 28.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE NEWELL LUNACY CASE ABANDONED BY PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL.

Mary L. Newell, Administratrix, &c., vs. Solomon Townsend.—This case, which was brought to set aside an assignment of a policy of life insurance, issued by the United States Life Insurance Company, for the alleged insanity of the assignor, Chas. Maguire, came before the Court on the 24th inst., at which time the examination of several witnesses was taken, as reported in the TIMES.

To-day, upon the opening of the Court, Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, as counsel for plaintiff, stated to the Court that the plaintiff could not substantiate the fraud charged in the complaint of the plaintiff; and hence he would consent that an order be entered discontinuing the action. An order was made accordingly.

Before Judge Barnard.

JUDGE CARDOZO'S INJUNCTION AGAINST THE STOCK EXCHANGE CONTINUED BY JUDGE BARNARD.

Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—Alexander T. Compton vs. William H. Neilson et al. (the New-York Stock Exchange.)—BARNARD, J.—This is a motion on the part of the plaintiff to continue an injunction granted by Judge Cardozo against the defendants, the New-York Stock Exchange. It appears that the plaintiff had a partner, John J. Pardee; that the plaintiff was not a member of the Stock Exchange, but his partner Pardee was a member; that these two partners, the plaintiff and Pardee, under the firm of John J. Pardee & Co., had some transactions in gold with one Randall H. Foote, and that Foote is a member of the Stock Exchange. A suit has arisen out of those transactions in gold, which is now pending in this Court, and all the issues in which have been referred. In said action in this Court to a referee, to hear and determine the same. Meantime the Stock Exchange has assumed jurisdiction over the controversy, and propose to adjudicate and settle the same by a compulsory arbitration. It is not to be forgotten that the controversy was with the plaintiff and Pardee as copartners; and that the plaintiff is not and never was a member of the Stock Exchange, and it is idle to pretend that all the interest of one of the parties to the several gold transactions can be finally determined and settled by a compulsory arbitration without jeopardizing and materially affecting the interests of the other partner—the plaintiff—in the same. On this ground—and it seems to me a solid and substantial one, in law and equity—the plaintiff has sought the interposition of this Court to protect him, by injunction, against the intermeddling with his rights of a self-constituted tribunal possessing no rightful jurisdiction over him or his property. I do not see on what principle the continued protection of this Court can be denied to the plaintiff. As is well contended by his counsel, we have no more authority to turn him over to the Stock Exchange, as the place where he must seek his redress, than we have to banish him from the soil of the State. His property cannot be reached against his will, but by due process of law, and through the regularly constituted judicial tribunals. The Stock Exchange is a voluntary association of individuals, unknown to the law as a Court of judicature; and, without discussing the rights or powers which it may or may not have acquired, as between its members, by their agreement or consent, it can receive no countenance from this Court in any attempts to stretch its authority to others, either directly or indirectly through the medium of a copartnership, over persons or property which have never been voluntarily submitted to its control. Still less can we sanction any effort, however indirect, to oust this Court of its lawful jurisdiction. The ancient landmarks of the judicial tribunals can only be removed through the regular form of constitutional amendment. The injunction must be continued, with $10 costs to the plaintiff.

Strahan & Root for the plaintiff and in support of the injunction; J. K. Hill and John E. Burrill for the Stock Exchange and against the injunction.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

In this Court, yesterday, a girl of ill-fame named Mary McIntire was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months for having stolen a ring from one William L. Morris, at an oyster saloon in the vicinity of the Five Points.

Several fines were imposed on prisoners for cruelty to animals.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

Catherine O'Connor was brought up yesterday charged with grand larceny from the person of John Johnson and was committed for trial.

Christian Schmidt, who was committed the previous day on charge of grand larceny, was accused by Samuel Eckstein of stealing a watch. The prisoner was also charged by William Staats with stealing two silver watches, valued at $30. He was recommitted for trial.

John Clifford was held to answer for biting two fingers of William Parker's hand on the preceding evening.

Emilie Jerzel pleaded guilty of stealing two diamond rings, the property of Vicente Bernadez, and was committed for trial.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅛	$5,000 C. & A. Inc. Bds	88
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	113¼	6,000 P., F. W. & C. M.	94½
15,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	114½	200 Mil. & St. P.	72⅝
120,000 do	114⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85¾
10,000 do	114⅝	4,000 Mil. & St. P. [illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	109⅛	25 Fourth N. Bk. x d	100
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, [illegible]	[illegible]	400 Cumb. Coal Pf.	[illegible]
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	47½	100 W. U. Tel.	[illegible]
10,000 do	47⅝	300 do	32¼
2,000 do	48	100 do	s60 32
3,000 do	48	185 do	b3 32⅛
5,000 do b c. call	48½	100 Del. & Hud. Can.	120
5,000 Ga. St. 7s	[illegible]	200 Mariposa Pf.	15
4,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	23¾	200 Pacific Mail	47⅛
15,000 Va. St. 6s, n.	55	400 do	47½
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds	58	200 do	47⅝
3,000 Mo. State 6s	71	200 do b d. bet. call	47⅝
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. C.	110	100 do	b30 47⅝
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L.	92¼	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	20
7,000 do	92⅜	30 Am.-M. U. Ex.	40
10,000 S. C. St. n.	53	100 U. S. Ex.	50
16,000 Erie 2d M.	84	200 Erie	22⅞
5,000 Erie 4th M.	73	100 Harlem R. ex. div	130
3,000 Chic. B. & Q. 8s	112	200 Reading	93⅜
32,000 P. R. R. 2d M. Gu'd by State Mo.	93⅛	200 do	93⅝
5,000 do	93½	150 do	93½
5,000 M. So. S. F. Bds	97⅞	100 L. S. & M. S. R. b. c	85⅝
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bds	120	400 Chic. & N. W. b. c	67½
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	97½	300 Chi. & R. I. R. b. c	104¾
2,000 Union Pac. 1st	84⅛	200 do	104⅞
1,000 Tol. & W. Eq. Bds	74⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	86⅞
5,000 Mor. & Ex. 1st M.	90	100 Del., L. & W. R.	107⅜
1,000 do	96⅛	45 do	107⅜
200 Tol. & W. 2d	81	100 N. J. Cen. R.	92
1,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 conv. bs.	90	100 do	92
		100 do	s60 92⅛
		60 Morris & Essex R.	88
		100 H. & St. Jos. R.	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅛	$21,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	112
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	113⅛	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	112
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114¼	26,500 U. S. 5-20 C. W.	114¼
65,000 do	114⅛	20,000 do	114⅛
		64,500 do	s3 114⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$17,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	48⅛	500 Reading R.	b3 93⅝
45,000 do	48¼	100 L. S. & M. So.	85⅝
10,000 do	48	100 do	s60 85
4,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	48	100 do	s3 85
6,000 do b d. call	48	400 Chi. & N. W.	67¾
7,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	23⅞	100 Chi. & R. I.	s10 104⅛
5,000 do	24	100 Mil. & St. P.	72⅝
1,000 South C. St.	54	100 do	72⅝
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	90⅛	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	s3 85⅜
10,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.	73⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.	51⅛
5 A. M. U. Ex.	39	20 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	86¼
100 do	38½	300 C., Cin. & Ind. C. R.	19
200 Erie	23⅛	100 Bos., H. & E.	b3 5⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$5000 Amer. Gold	b4 120⅛	200 Reading	93⅝
100 Mariposa Pf.	7⅛	100 L. S. & M. S. R. b10	85⅝
100 W. U. Tel.	32⅛	100 do	85½
100 do	b3 32⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	68
100 Pacific Mail	47⅝	100 do	b3 68
100 do	b30 47⅝	100 T., W. & W.	51⅛

TUESDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

Contrary to the absence of any official advertisement yesterday of the sale of $1,000,000 Gold by the Treasury, at noon to-day, a notice appeared this morning that such sale would be made, and proposals to the extent of $3,300,000 were made within the prescribed hour. The following awards were made of the $1,000,000 advertised to be sold. The succeeding sale is to be made on Friday next, Dec. 31, to the amount of $1,000,000, subject, of course, to the decision of the Department at Washington, by telegraph, should the

offers be deemed too low for the interest of the Government.

AWARDS OF $1,000,000 GOLD, DEC. 28, 1869.

Hagen & Billings.		R. Bulle.	
$50,000	120.08	10,000	120.02
20,000	120.09	10,000	120.04
20,000	120.10	10,000	120.06
20,000	120.11	10,000	120.08
20,000	120.12	10,000	120.10
H. A. Heiser's Sons.		H. Clews & Co.	
500	120.01	100,000	120.02
20,000	120.02	100,000	120.03
J. B. Summerfield & Co.		100,000	120.04
50,000	120.12½	7,000	120.05
1,000	120.01	G. H. Bend.	
G. C. Magoun.		20,000	120.15
200,000	120.08	20,000	120.10
Wetherspoon & Co.		20,000	120.20
20,000	120.02	W. T. Hatch & Sons.	
A. K. Ellis.		5,000	120.06
5,000	120.06	5,000	120.01
John Pondir.		D. J. & E. S. Ely.	
5,000	120.01	10,000	120.02
50,000	120.02	White, Morris & Co.	
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		500	120.01
		Cushman & Hurlbut.	
100	120.01	7,000	120.01
50,000	120.02	T. F. Hicks.	
Trevor & Colgate.		500	120.01
100,000	120.10	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
50,000	120.05	50,000	120.07
Total	$1,000,000		

The sales of Gold in the Open Market were at 120¾@120⅞ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were ⅛ ₱ cent. easier than yesterday. On actual cash sales, although one or two leading drawers still talked of 109 ₱ cent. for 60 days' London, we quote 108⅞ ₱ cent. 60 days; 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. short sight; 109⅝ ₱ cent. for cash transfers. On Paris, 5.16¼f. to the dollar for 60 days, 5.16¼f.@5.15f. to the dollar, sight and short sight. Money is easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. on call to the Bankers.

On the Stock Exchange the business in the Public Funds is ⅛ of 1 ₱ cent. easier than the best prices of yesterday, and the business done was less in amount than on Monday. The Treasury will buy $2,000,000 United States 5-20s at noon to-morrow.

The Southern State Bonds were firmer on Tennessees, and steady on North Carolinas and Louisianas. In other departments of the Stock Exchange, the speculation continued very dull, and the sales of the New-York and Western Railways were, if anything, weaker than on Monday. The Miscellaneous Share list was also weaker, and the whole market indicated the extreme dullness of holiday week, from which some recovery is reasonably anticipated after the New Year.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 28.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¼	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	115	114¾
American Gold Coin	120⅞	120
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	46½	48
North Carolina Bonds, new	25⅞	26⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	86⅝	85¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	81½	81⅝
Reading Railroad	95⅝	95⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	104⅛
Northwestern Common	67⅞	67⅝
Northwestern Preferred	80	80
Pacific Mail Company	47⅞	46¾
St. Paul Preferred	86	85¼
St. Paul Common	73	72¾
Lake Shore	105	105¼
Erie	23	22
Ohio and Mississippi	24	24

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ c., reg., '81	114¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅞
6 ₱ c., coup., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	111¾	5-20 coup., '68	114⅜
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	10-40 reg.	108⅝
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coup.	108⅞
5-20 coup., '65	113	6s Currency	109⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	53	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	99
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	48	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	47	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	100
Virginia 6s, n. b.	54½	Michigan 6 ₱ c. W. L.	98
North Carolina 6s	42¼	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	102
North Carolina 6s, n. b.	25½	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	110
South Carolina 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 7s, Canal L.	[illegible]
South Carolina 6s, n. b.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Missouri 6s, H. & St. J.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	70½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Louisiana 8s, Levee B.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Connecticut 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Alabama 8s	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	[illegible]	Tol., W. & W. C. & C. F.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	[illegible]	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d M.	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. 1st	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d M.	[illegible]	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th M.	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F.	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. New B.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	[illegible]
Central Pacific Bds.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton 1st	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	[illegible]	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Int.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Con.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	[illegible]
Ohio 7 ₱ c. Ex'n Bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. M.	[illegible]
Lack. & W. Bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. M.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	[illegible]	Chi. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d	[illegible]	Gal., Chi. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	74	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Commerce	124
Union	135	Ocean	[illegible]
America	140	American Exchange	116½
Phenix	103½	Commonwealth	112
Tradesmen's	135	Central National	[illegible]
National	112	Fourth National	[illegible]
State of New-York	106	Tenth National	[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

General balance yesterday	$90,462,191 15
Gold receipts	3,240,480 07
Gold payments	204,970 18
Gold balance	79,963,008 39
Currency receipts	876,253 50
Currency payments	897,237 42
Currency balance	7,386,750 27
General balance	86,369,947 02
Customs	506,000 00

The Exports of Specie from this port during the past week were as follows:

Dec. 21—Steamer Cimbria, Paris—Gold bars	$40,269
Dec. 21—Steamer Alaska, Callao—American gold	233,000
Dec. 23—Steamer Columbia, Havana—Spanish gold	3,760
Dec. 23—Steamer Deutschland, Southampton—American gold	64,706
Dec. 23—Steamer Deutschland, London—Mexican dollars	315,901
Silver bars	26,300
Dec. 24—Brig Sea Bird, Maracaibo—American gold	10,000
Dec. 25—Steamer Ville de Paris, Havre—Silverbars	21,500
Gold bars	72,273
Foreign coin	1,100
Total for the week	$780,970

The Metropolitan Savings Bank has declared its usual semi-annual interest, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1870.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $3,240,911.

The Greenwich Savings Bank has declared *three and a half ₱ cent.* half-yearly interest to Depositors under $500, and *three ₱ cent.* to larger Depositors, payable Jan. 17.

The Clinton Savings Bank has declared *three ₱ cent.* half-yearly interest to Depositors, payable Jan. 17.

The Second National Bank of Cleveland—A Novel Suit at Law.

From the Cleveland Herald, Dec. 27.

CHARLES HICKOX *vs.* GEORGE W. GARDNER, executor of the will of ORSON M. OVIATT, GEORGE W. GARDNER and the Merchants' National Bank of Cleveland, is the title of a suit just commenced in the Court of Common Pleas. The petition sets forth that on the 16th day of November, 1869, GEORGE W. GARDNER, as executor of O. M. OVIATT, owned thirty-three shares of the capital stock of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, and represented to the plaintiff that the stock was good and valid stock, that the capital stock of said Second National Bank actually paid in was $1,000,000, and that the bank had an accumulated surplus over and above its said capital stock of $120,000, and that thirty-three shares were worth a premium of twenty per cent. Also, that said GARDNER, as such executor, then held a certificate for said stock duly issued by said bank, which certificate was numbered 244 and was for thirty-three shares at par, dated Nov. 10, 1869. In consideration of all which the plaintiff bought said stock, paying therefor $3,960, giving his two promissory notes for the amount, payable at the Merchants' National Bank, and $40 68 cash, and receiving the said certificate assigned in blank by said GARDNER, executor, &c.

The plaintiff further alleges that the bank did not have a capital of $1,000,000, nor had it $120,000 surplus; that said certificate did not represent, in fact, good or valid stock in said bank, but was issued by the officers of said bank without authority and under a mistake upon their part in regard to the power and duty in the premises, the sum of $720, and no more having been paid to said bank on account of the stock represented by said certificate; and that said certificate has now been recalled by the bank for the purpose of cancellation. The plaintiff prays such injunction as will restrain the disposal of the notes to other parties, and asks the restoration to him of the notes and the money paid, and tenders the certificate of stock, which he has given into the hands of the Clerk of the Court for that purpose.

The injunction was granted till the final hearing before the Court.

Such is the case on the part of the plaintiff. The answer of Mr. GARDNER is yet to be made. The trial of the case and the decision of the Court will possess much interest. The transaction occurred between two of our most honorable business men, and no one doubts the good faith of either at the time of the sale. The developments made on the notable 22d day of November reduced previous supposed certainties to nothings, not only in this case, but in many others very rapidly.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY possess features calculated to commend them especially to careful and prudent investors, capitalists, and institutions having money to invest, and holders of Government bonds desiring to realize the premium thereon.

The Loan is unusually light in proportion to the value of the property which is mortgaged to secure it, being but $2,000,000, while the road and equipments are worth at least $10,000,000.

The road is COMPLETED, so that the entire security is a reality, and no portion of it contingent and prospective.

It is in successful and profitable operation, already demonstrating the power to earn the annual interest on the bonds several times over.

It is under careful, able and honorable management.

Price 90 and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. Bonds $1,000 each. Interest payable January and July in the City of New-York.

Principal and interest payable in gold.

In purchases made before Jan. 1 there is an advantage of about ¼ of 1 per cent. to be realized from the premium on the accrued interest, which the purchaser pays in currency, and will receive in gold Jan. 1.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., CORNER WALL AND NASSAU STS.

In view of the large amount of JANUARY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS soon to be disbursed and seek new INVESTMENT, we desire to call the attention of our customers to the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the LAKE SUPERIOR and MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, one of the few securities we feel safe in recommending as a good.

The importance of the route connecting the head of the Mississippi River navigation with the head of Lake Superior, and receiving the trade of the five railroads centering at St. Paul, will insure to this road a large and profitable trade. The Land Grant—1,632,000 acres—is in itself an amply sufficient basis for the mortgage, ($4,500,000,) and all proceeds of land sales are applied directly to cancelation of the bonds.

The parties in interest embrace some of the first railroad and financial men of the country, and Mr. Moorehead, of our firm, is one of the Trustees of the mortgage.

The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of 1870.

We recommend these bonds as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities, without the risk of a high premium. We have for sale $400,000, at the original subscription price, 90 and accrued interest in currency, (denominations $500 and $1,000 coupon.) Purchasers this month have the advantage of the gold coupon payable at our office on Jan. 1—the premium upon which is equal to nearly ½ per cent., making the price lower than many bonds of much less merit now offered to the public.

We receive in payment Governments and other securities at their market value, and January coupons at the current gold price of the day.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage seven per cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., and at Howes & Macy's, No. 30 Wall-st.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 480,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	61	Leather, sides	12,523
Cotton, bales	1,758	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton Seed, bags	1,905	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton Seed Oil, bbls.	100	Beef, pkgs.	1,030
Copper, bbls.	36	Cutmeats, pkgs.	1,354
Copper, cakes	400	Lard, pkgs.	466
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	111	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	156	Butter, pkgs.	2,456
Flour, bbls.	9,370	Cheese, pkgs.	1,479
Cornmeal, bbls.	300	Dressed Hogs, No.	1
Cornmeal, bags	700	Oil Cake, pkgs.	842
Oats, bushels	1,500	Starch, pkgs.	700
Malt, bushels	2,200	Tobacco, hhds.	68
Beans, bushels	1,800	Tobacco, bxs and cs.	1
Peas, bushels	2,076	Whisky, bbls.	554
B'wheat Flour pkgs.	114	Wool, bales	210
Hops, bales	532	Sumac, bags	121
Hides, No.	219		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Pennsylvania*, for Liverpool—235,700 lbs. Tallow, 294 bales Hops, 20 hhds. Syrup, 1,200 bales Cotton, 21,720 bushels Wheat, 629 bbls. Flour, 124 boxes Clocks, 1,760 lbs. Beeswax, 18 casks Colors, 125,600 lbs. Bacon, 26,500 lbs. Lard, 406,611 lbs. Cheese.

By the steamer *Siam*, for Liverpool—6,000 lbs. Bacon, 21,542 bushels Wheat, 10 cases Hardware, 607 bbls. Flour, 6 pkgs. Seeds, 8 cases Oil Burners, 15,000 lbs. Cheese, 60,000 lbs. Bacon, 427 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Europa*, for Liverpool—41,010 gallons Refined Petroleum, 523 bbls. Petroleum Tar, 225 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 60 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the bark *H. L. Routh*, for Bristol—32,008 lbs. Tallow, 1,033 bbls. Rosin, 2,551 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Pork, 80 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 75 tons Logwood, 90 tons Oil Cake.

By the brig *Samoiled*, for Leghorn—74,677 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Clyde*, for Antwerp—210,163 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Edward Hill*, for Seville—31,427 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand, including Pots at $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls at $9@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the close of

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Pot, ₱ 100 lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pearl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEESWAX—Is dull and heavy at 38c.@39c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in light demand as a rule, within our former range, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys' $1 75@$3; Youths' $1 37½@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths' $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 50; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 50; Youths' 80c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 50; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C. $1 25@$2; Youths' 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 85c.@$1 25; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 00; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 00@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 60c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been salable and steady. We quote: Common Hard at $8@$10, Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Fronts at $45 ₱ thousand.

Comparative prices in New-York at the close of

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Common Hard, ₱ 1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	$8@$10
Croton, ₱ 1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	16@ 18
Philadelphia Fronts, ₱ 1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	45@ —

CANDLES—Continue in very light request, including Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 45c.@47c.; Patent Sperm, 55c.@60c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Is in demand at $2 for Rosendale ₱ bbl.

COAL—Pending the auction sale of Scranton announced for Wednesday, Dec. 29, (to-morrow,) business is without animation, and prices are without notable change. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12, Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $17 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $6 50@$9 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

Prices of Coal in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Liv'pl Orrel, ₱ ton, 2,240 lbs.	$13 00@— —	[illegible]
Liverpool House Cannel	14 00@— —	17 00@— —
Anthracite, ₱ 2,000 lbs.	5 00@ 10 00	6 50@ 9 50

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand at steady prices; 4,246 bags by the *North American* and 509 bags by the *P. C. Warwick* were taken on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands here is given by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS at 37,019 bags; at all the distributing ports, 116,199 bags. The week's receipts of Rio here have been 3,019 bags; sales, 3,445 bags. Other kinds have been dull at old rates. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 16c.@ [illegible]; Costa Rica, 14½c.@16c.; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, 15c.@16c.; Savanilla, 15c.@16½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 12c., gold, ₱ lb. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 8½c.@9c.; fair cargoes, 9¼c.@9¾c.; good cargoes, 10½c.@11c.; prime cargoes, 11½c.@12c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb., 45 and 60 days.

Stock of Rio in importer's hands.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	5,549
At Galveston	1,600
At Savannah	2,000
At Baltimore	18,031
At New-York	37,019
Grand total	116,199

Prices of Coffee in New-York at the close of

	1867.	1868.	1869.
		Gold.	
Java, ₱ lb.	25½c.@26½c.	21c.@23½c.	21½c.@22½c.
Rio, in b'd, ₱ lb.	12c.@17c.	7¼c.@12c.	8½c.@12½c.

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,234 bales (of which 87 bales were to arrive,) including 233 bales to spinners, 820 bales to speculators, 181 bales to shippers, and 38 bales in transit. Also, 1,950 bales for forward delivery, including 700 bales, basis Low Middling, for December, on private terms; 800 bales do., for December, at 24⅞c.@25c.; 100 bales do., to Jan. 15th, at 24¾c.; 1,300 bales do., for February, on private terms; 700 bales do., for February, at 25c.@25⅛c.; 200 bales do., for March, on private terms; 200 bales do., for March, at 25½c.; 200 bales do., for April, on private terms; 100 bales do., for April, at 25¾c.; 50 bales do., for May, at 26⅛c. ₱ lb.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅞	23⅞	24	24⅛
Good Ordinary	24¼	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞
Low Middling	24⅞	25	25¼	25⅜
Middling	25⅜	25½	25¾	25⅞
Good Middling	25⅞	26	26¼	26⅜

Prices of Cotton at the close of

	1864.	1865.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Middling	117@120	50@53	15½@16¼	25⅛@26	25⅜@25½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,796
Receipts last week	22,121
Receipts the preceding week	23,349
Receipts since Sept. 1	212,561
Receipts since Jan. 1	668,186
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	628,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	690,996
Export clearances since our last	2,336
Exports since Sept. 1	148,836
Exports since Jan. 1	328,057
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	285,879
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	293,357
Estimated stock here	27,000

EGGS—Have been in quite moderate request at about former rates.

Prices of Eggs in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
State and Jersey, ₱ dozen	38c.@40c.	42c.@45c.
Western, ₱ dozen	35c.@38c.	38c.@42c.
Canada, ₱ dozen	38c.@39c.	36c.@40c.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in limited demand at unsettled prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese continue in request at from 80c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are slow of sale at essentially unaltered rates.

FISH—The demand has been on a restricted scale for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 25@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $28@$30; No. 2 do., $15 75@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$14 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@42½c. for Scale, and 30c.@35c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt.	$7 50@$8 00	$6 25@$7 50
No. 1 Mackerel, ₱ bbl.	21 50@26 00	28 00@30 00
Pickled Herring, ₱ bbl.	5 00@ 6 50	5 00@ 7 50
Smoked Herring, ₱ box.	30@ 40	30@ 42½

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a somewhat livelier movement in State and Western Flour, chiefly in the low grades, which have been quoted a trifle dearer. Exporters have been buying more freely at the going rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,250 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5; very inferior to good extra State at $5 20@$5 60; poor to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 25@$6 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@	$5 00
Extra State	5 20@	5 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 20@	6 15
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 25@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75@	7 25
Extra Genesee	6 25@	7 75
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 10@	9 50

Southern Flour is in very moderate request at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 90 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair supply and less demand at $4 50@$5 75 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Cornmeal is dull and heavy at about $4 80@$5 for Western, $4 90@$5 50 for Jersey, and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour has been inactive at $3 15@$3 60 per 100 lbs.

FRUIT—In all descriptions the dealings have been very limited, though buyers have had any existing advantage in prices. We quote: New Crop Layer Raisins at $4 10@$4 15; old crop Layer Raisins at $3 75@$3 80 ₱ box; Currants at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 20c.@25c.; Figs, 13c.@18½c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Dried Plums, 19¼c.@20c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—A more active export, milling and speculative inquiry has been noted for Wheat, at decidedly firmer prices, especially for Amber Winter, which has been sparingly offered, and has advanced sharply. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 161,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 41@$1 45; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 26@$1 31, chiefly at $1 28@$1 31; No. 1 Spring (small lots) at $1 22½; No. 2 Spring at $1 05@$1 09; No. 3 do. at $1 13@$1 20; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 60; Red and Amber State at $1 32@$1 37, and ordinary to fair White California at $1 40@$1 48 ₱ bushel. Corn has been unusually dull, and quoted rather cheaper. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 28,500 bushels, in lots, at $1 03@$1 05 for damaged and heated Mixed Western, $1 09@$1 11 for sound Mixed Western, chiefly $1 09@$1 10 in store, $1 09@$1 10 for Yellow and White Southern, and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive and depressed at $1 02@$1 06 for Western and Jersey, $1 12@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley is very dull at unsettled prices; sales have been reported since our last of 3,800 bushels Two-rowed State at $1 03@$1 12 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at from $1 10@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Oats have attracted but little attention at easier and irregular prices; sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bushels, in lots, at 61c.@62c. for Western from depot and delivered, for Mixed and ordinary Western; 62c.@64c. for State, 55c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 1,629 bbls. Flour and 43,431 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,551 bbls. Flour and 22,000 bushels Wheat for Bristol.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Super. State Flour, ₱ bbl.	[illegible]	$4 60@ 5 00
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl.	[illegible]	5 20@ 5 60
Superfine West. Flour, ₱ bbl.	[illegible]	4 60@ 5 00
Extra West. Flour, ₱ bbl.	[illegible]	5 20@ 6 15
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl.	Nominal.	Nominal.
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl.	7 00@14 00	5 40@10 00
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl.	[illegible]	4 50@ 5 75
Cornmeal, ₱ bbl.	[illegible]	4 80@ 5 50
White Wheat, ₱ bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red and Am. Wheat, ₱ bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, ₱ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, ₱ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, ₱ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, ₱ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There has been some demand noted on the basis of 14¼c.@14½c. for Bags, and 20½c.@21c. for Bagging. Sales of 200 bales Bags were made on private terms, and 140 bales Bagging, in bond, at 10½c., gold.

HAY, &c.—Bale continues in demand and firm at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

Prices of Hay in New-York at the close of

	1867.	1868.	1869.
North River Bale, ₱ 100 lbs.	$1 15@$1 60	85c.@$1 40	80c.@$1 15

HEMP—Has been in limited request at unchanged figures, including American at $180@$210 for undressed, and $270@$320 for dressed, ₱ ton; Jute at 4¾c.@5¼c., gold; Manila, 13c.@14½c., gold; Sisal, 11½c.@11¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c.@4¾c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market has been quoted steady, but transactions have been quite limited; 6,000 California changed hands at 20¼c.; and 1,200 City Slaughter at 10¾c.@11c., ₱ lb. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 22½c.@23½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 22½c.@23c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconda, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideos, 20@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Orinoco, 20@21 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Central American, 16@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, selected; Porto Cabello, 20@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16½c.@17½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Port-au-Platte, 10@18 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@28 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 18c.@20c.; Southern, 18@20 lbs., 18c.@21c., currency. *Dry Salted Hides* thus: Maranham, 20@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Pernambuco, 20@22 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 18@22 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 20@23 lbs., 11½c.@12½c.; Bahia, 18@22 lbs., 11½c.@12½c.; Chili, 20@23 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Sandwich Islands, 20@22 lbs., 11½c.@12½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@22 lbs., 17c.@18c., currency, as they run. *Wet Salted Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 11c.@12c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 38@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@60 lbs., 10c.@11c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@90 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 40@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency. *Upper Leather Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 26½c.@27c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 24½c.@25½c.; Gambia and Bissau, 12@20 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@13 lbs., 22c.@24c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides* thus: Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½c.@12½c.; 14½c.@15½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 9@10 lbs., 12½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@23 lbs., 12c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 10c.@11c.; Singapore Buffalo, 22@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 12c.@14c., gold.

Prices of Hides in New-York at the close of

	1868. Gold.	1869. Gold.
Buenos Ayres, ₱ lb.	22½c.@23½c.	20c.@23½c.
Rio Grande, ₱ lb.	22c.@22½c.	21c.@22c.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at uniform prices, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 16c.@25c.; Ohio, 14c.@20c.; Michigan, 15c.@21c.; Wisconsin, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 532 bales; exports, 294 bales.

Prices of Hops in New-York at the close of

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
New, ₱ lb.	25c.@60c.	30c.@65c.	10c.@20c.	15c.@28c.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet and less firm at $2 62½@$2 65 ₱ thousand.

Prices of Laths in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Eastern, ₱ thousand	$3 00	$2 62½@$2 65

LEATHER—Sole has been inactive at drooping rates, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 20c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 30c.@36c. ₱ lb. The day's receipts have been 12,523 sides.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York at the close of

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Oak, Light and Medium, ₱ lb.	38@42	39@46	38@44
Hemlock, Light and Med., ₱ lb.	27@30	28@29	29½@31

LIME—Rockland is in less demand at $1 40 for Common and $2 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

Prices of Lime in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Common Rockland, ₱ bbl.	[illegible]	$1 40
Lump, ₱ bbl.	[illegible]	2 00

LUMBER—Has been less sought after since our last at essentially unchanged quotations.

Prices of Lumber in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Eastern Spruce, ₱ thousand feet	$18@$20	$18@$20

METALS—Copper, Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been partially neglected and quoted nominally as before. A light demand has been noted for Pig Iron at low prices; 200 tons Scotch changed hands at $32@$33 for Glengarnock, and $33 for Eglinton, ₱ ton. Tin has been slow of sale; 200 boxes I. C. Coke Tin, in bond, were placed at $6 92½, gold, ₱ box. We quote Ingot Copper at 21½c.@22¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $37 50@$38; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $35@$37; American Forge, $32@$33; Scotch Pig, $32@$38 50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$87 50 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37½@$6 75, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 12½@$6 25, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $6 50@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 30c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 29c.@29½c. ₱ lb.; English, 29½c.@30½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; L. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 40; L. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 12½@$8 87½; Terne Plates, $6 75@$8 25, in gold ₱ box; Zinc, 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Metals in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Copper, ref'd Ing., ₱ lb.	— 23½@— 23¾	— 21½@— 21¾
Iron, Eng. Bar, ₱ ton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron, Scotch Pig, ₱ ton	40 00@42 00	32 00@38 50
Iron, Sh't Eng., ₱ lb.	— 5@— 7	— 5@— 7
Lead, Pig, ₱ 100 lbs.	*6 37½@ 6 87½	*6 20@ 6 75
Spelter, Plates, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin, Banca, ₱ lb.	—*29½@— 30	—*29@— 29½
Tin, Straits, ₱ lb.	—*27½@— 28	—*22@— 30
Tin, Plates, ₱ box	8 50@11 75	*8 25@ 9 75
Zinc, Sheets, ₱ lb.	— 12½@— 13½	— 10¾@— 11

*Gold price.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been more sought after, and some 800 bbls. have been disposed of, part at auction, at from 72c.@78c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been neglected and nominal. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@80c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.
English Islands	40c.@60c.
New-Orleans	60c.@80c.

Prices of Molasses in New-York at the close of

	1867.	1868.	1869.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	85@90	85@90	60@80
Cuba, ₱ gallon	30@45	32@45	28@45

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been moderately inquired for at about previous prices; sales 1,300 bbls. Strained at $2 07½@$2 10; 250 bbls. No. 2 to low No. 1 at $2 10@$2 50 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts have been unimportant; the export clearances have been 1,033 bbls. for Bristol. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine have been more freely offered and purchased on the basis of 46c.@46½c. for merchantable lots ₱ gallon; sales 750 bbls. Export clearances, 160 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@46½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally $3 40@$3 50, Rosin, $2 07@$6 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 55; Pitch, $2 40@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Crude Turpentine, ₱ 280 lbs.	$3 75@$4 00	$3 40@$3 50
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal.	[illegible]	46@ 46½
Tar, ₱ bbl.	2 50@ 3 25	2 45@ 2 55
Rosin, ₱ 280 lbs.	2 50@ 8 00	2 07@ 6 50

OIL—In Whale Oil, business has been confined to 125 bbls. Southern, for export, at 74½c., and 200 bbls. Northern, for home use, on private terms. In Sperm Oil, no dealings have been reported. The market for both kinds has been quoted heavy. A very limited inquiry has been noted for most other kinds, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. We quote: Crude Whale at 72½c.@75c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 02½; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90; Bleached Sperm, $1 95; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 40; Red Oil at 80c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@95c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 55c.@67c. Spermaceti at 42c.@45c.

Prices of Oil in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Crude Whale, ₱ gallon	$ 95 @$1 00	$ 72½@ 75
Bleached Whale, ₱ gallon	1 10 @ 1 12	1 02½@ 1 05
Crude Sperm, ₱ gallon	1 75 @ —	1 60 @ 1 65
Unbleached Sperm, ₱ gal.	1 90 @ —	1 90 @ —
Lard Oil, ₱ gallon	1 30 @ 1 35	1 30 @ 1 40
Linseed Oil, ₱ gallon	1 00 @ 1 02	— 90 @ — 95
Olive Oil, ₱ gallon	1 30 @ 1 35	1 40 @ 1 45

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, Whale Bulletin Dec. 27.—Sperm continues in fair demand and sales were made of 200 bbls. for manufacture, reported at $1 60 ₱ gallon. Whale continues dull—a sale of 150 bbls. dark Northern at 68c., for home use, being the only transaction since our last.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Dec. 27, 1869:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford.			
Schr. Isabella	80	600	—
New-York.			
Steamer Merrimac	160	27	—
Bark Bolivia	—	290	—
Brig Excelsior	430	—	—
Total	670	917	—
Previously	48,632	84,127	612,129
From Jan. 1 to date	49,302	85,044	612,129
Same time last year	49,039	66,180	894,497
Exports for the week ending Dec. 27, 1869	—	314	5,000
Previously	10,396	3,818	263,798
From Jan. 1 to date	10,434	3,832	268,798
Same time last year	10,016	7,237	705,498

—[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The offerings of Oil have been on a more liberal scale, and prices have been generally quoted weaker. The demand has been rather more restricted at the modified figures. Crude has further receded to 18c.@18¼c. in bulk here, for forward and early delivery, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. for early delivery, chiefly at 17¾c., and 7,000 bbls. for January delivery, chiefly at 18c.; 25c.@25½c. for Crude, in shipping order, with sales reported for Crude in bulk; Refined, 18c. for Crude in bulk, at Pittsburg, early delivery, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here, in Philadelphia. Refined Oil has been moderately sought after, but at drooping prices; sales have been reported here since our last of 4,000 bbls. Standard White, for December delivery, at 32c.@32½c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 1,200 bbls. Standard White, for December delivery, at 31½c.@32c., and 1,800 bbls. do., January to March, on private terms ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 880 bbls. at Philadelphia, 1,800 bbls. The export clearances hence include 210,163 gallons for Antwerp; 74,677 gallons for Leghorn; 41,010 gallons for Liverpool; and 31,427 gallons for Seville. Standard White, in cases, is in more request at 35c.@38c., and prime White 33c.@35c. ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of 2,250 cases within our range. Naphtha is slow of sale at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., and 14½c.@15c. in cases, ₱ gallon.

Prices of Petroleum in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Crude, in bulk, ₱ gallon	17½c.@18c.	18c.@18¼c.
Refined, ₱ gallon	32½c.@33c.	32c.@32½c.

POTATOES, &c.—The leading kinds of vegetables have been in very moderate request at irregular prices.

Prices of Vegetables in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Potatoes, ₱ bbl.	$1 50@$3 00	$1 50@$3 75
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ bbl.	3 50@ 6 50	3 00@ 6 00
Onions, ₱ bbl.	6 00@ 8 00	2 00@ 7 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100	6 00@12 00	5 00@ 8 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl.	2 25@ 3 25	1 50@ 1 75

POULTRY AND GAME—Supplies have been quite liberal, demand fair and prices buoyant.

Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb.	$ 16@$ 22	$ 16@$ 24
Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb.	12@ 16	15@ 18
Geese, dressed, ₱ lb.	12@ 16	14@ 18
Ducks, dressed, ₱ lb.	18@ 20	18@ 22
Partridge, ₱ pair	1 00@ 1 25	1 25@ 1 50
Quails, ₱ dozen	2 50@ 2 75	2 00@ 3 00
Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	1 75@ 3 25	1 50@ 3 00
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	1 00@ 1 25	1 00@ 1 12

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with decidedly more firmness, with a better inquiry reported, chiefly for future delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 200 bbls., in lots, at $30 for Old Western Mess; $29 50@$30 12½, chiefly $30, for New Mess; $27@$27 50 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess; $23 50@$26 25 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, and $27@$27 50 for Rumps ₱ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, January and February deliveries, at $29 50@$30 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in limited demand at 11c.@12c. for Western, and 12¾c.@13c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats are dull and drooping; sales have been confined to equal to 75 packages at 12c.@12½c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 16c.@17½c. for Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon continues in very moderate request at declining rates; sales 50 boxes Cumberland at 14½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in light demand, but quoted rather steadier. Sales have been reported of 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 16¾c.@18¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17c.@17¼c. for City, and 17c.@17½c. for fair to strictly prime steam ₱ lb. Also, 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, for February delivery, sellers' option, at 18c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive at $6@$12 for Old, and $11@$17 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including New Prime Mess at from $27@$30, and India Mess at $27 50@$31 ₱ tierce; sales 50 tierces. Beef Hams are in limited request at from $30@$32 50 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 70 bbls. Butter is slow of sale, including State, common to prime, at 28c.@45c.; Fancy, 46c.@48c.; and Western, including prime, 20c.@32c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,456 packages. Cheese continues inactive, at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 1,479 boxes.

Prices of Provisions in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$26 00@$27 00	$29 50@$30 12½
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl.	20 00@ 23 00	23 50@ 26 25
Cutmeats, ₱ lb.	10¼@ 13	12@ 17½
Mess Beef, ₱ bbl.	9 00@ 16 50	4 00@ 17 00
Lard, ₱ lb.	16@ 17	16@ 17¾
State Butter, ₱ lb.	38@ 47	28@ 48
Cheese, ₱ lb.	9@ 18¼	10@ 18

RICE—Has been in limited demand and quoted heavy.

Prices of Rice in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Carolina, ₱ 100 lbs.	$8 50@$9 25	$6 50@$7 50
East India	*5 75@ 6 25	*5 25@ 5 75

*Gold.

SALT—Has been in slack demand at about former prices.

Prices of Salt in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Liverpool Ground, ₱ sack	$1 30@$1 60	$1 30@$2 00
Turk's Island, ₱ bushel	47½@ 48	42@ 44

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet since our last at 11c.@11½c. for Crude, and 15¼c.@15½c. for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quoted steady, but have been without activity, within our range; Clover at 13c.@14c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 25@$2 30; Timothy, $4@$4 25, currency; Calcutta and Bombay Linseed at $2 17½@$2 22½, gold, with sales reported of 5,000 bags, from store, at $2 20, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in slack request since our last, including Castile at 12c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Continue in moderate demand, including Honduras Deer, 42c.@44c.; San Juan, 40c.@41c.; Bolivar, 35c.; Sisal, 40c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@44c.; Chagres, 40c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@38c.; Para, 47c.@50c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 25c.@35c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 55c.@58c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 47c.@50c.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, each, 70c.@72½c.; Patna, each, 65c.@80c., currency, ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in within our range; Mace at $1 25@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@96c.; Cassia at 43½c.@45½c.; Cloves at 19c.@20½c.; Pepper at 18c.@19c.; Pimento at 18½c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in limited request at unchanged figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 112 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 10½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to good refining Cuba, and 65 boxes, Havana, part at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10⅝c.@11c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 11½c.@11¾c.; very good to choice do. at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11½c.@13½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in slack demand at from 13½c.@15c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

Prices of Sugars in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Cuba, ₱ lb.	10¼c.@12¼c.	10c.@12⅛c.
Porto Rico, ₱ lb.	11c.@13c.	10½c.@13½c.
Refined Sugars, ₱ lb.	14¼c.@15½c.	13½c.@15c.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 45,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10¼c.; also 21,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17c., and 32,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been very quiet, yet desirable lots have been quoted firm.

Prices of Teas in New-York at the close of

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Hyson, ₱ lb.	80c.@$1 30	80c.@$1 65	90c.@$1 30
Oolong, ₱ lb.	55c.@ 1 05	70c.@ 1 05	70c.@ 1 35
Souchong, ₱ lb.	55c.@ 1 05	70c.@ 1 10	70c.@ 1 30

TOBACCO—All kinds have been in very limited request within our former range. We quote Kentucky thus: Common Lugs, 8¼c.@9c.; Good Lugs, 9¾c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 10½c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 11½c.@11¾c.; Good Leaf, 11¾c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 12¾c.@13½c.; Selections, 15c.@16c. *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 12c.@16c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers lots, 25c.@60c.; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@70c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Average Lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 30c.@60c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Average Lots, 15c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@60c. *Havana Tobacco* thus: Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 90c.@$1 05; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I Cut, 75c.@90c.; II Cut, $1 00@$1 10; Average Lots, 87½c.@$1 05. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus: Black Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@40c., in bond; Good and fine, 30c.@60c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 35c.@55c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@65c., in bond.

Prices of Tobacco in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.
Kentucky, ₱ lb.	6c.@ 20c. 7½c.@	18c. 8¼c.@ 16c.
Cuba, &c., ₱ lb.	35c.@ 1 25	75c.@ 1 15

WHISKY—Has been quiet, but steady to-day. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon. The receipts have been 554 bbls.

Prices of Whisky in New-York at the close of

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Domestic, ₱ gallon	*30c.	$1 00@$1 01	98c.@$1

*In bond.

WHALEBONE—The week's business in this line, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. sum up thus: "There have been sold for export, during the past week 15,000 lbs. Arctic, all on private terms. We think Arctic might be bought somewhat lower than last quotations. We quote: South Sea, 70c.; Northwest, 91c., gold."

	Pounds.
Stock, Dec. 20	354,600
Received	—
Sales for exports	15,000
Stock at date	339,600
Stock in speculators' hands	37,000

WOOL—Trade has been very dull in all kinds within our previous range:

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents. ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	45@48
¾ and ⅞ blood Fleece	44@46
Common and ¼ Fleece	44@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	57@60
Extra and XX Fleece	48@52
¾ and ⅞ blood Fleece	46@48
Common and ¼ Fleece	46@48
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	46@48
¾ and ⅞ blood Fleece	44@46
Common and ¼ Fleece	44@46
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed Fleece	35@40
Unwashed Fleece	25@30
Unwashed Fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	25@30
Common Fleece	20@25
Common Fleece, burry	15@20
Santa Fé.	
Washed White Fleece	30@35
Unwashed White Fleece	22@25
Black Fleece	15@20
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	30@32
Spring Clip, A 1	27@30
Spring Clip, A 2	25@27
Spring Clip, A 3	22@25
Spring Clip, B	20@22
Spring Clip, C	17@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	25@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 3	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	17@20
Burry lots 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, Extra	38@40
Pulled, Super	35@38
Pulled, Low	25@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	40@44
No. 1	32@36
No. 2	25@30
Lambs	35@42
Western lime pulled	30@42
Southern lime pulled	25@32
Tub washed	45@50

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York at the close of

	1867.	1868.	1869.
American Fleece, ₱ lb.	30c.@70c.	30c.@65c.	15c.@60c.
American Pulled, ₱ lb.	30c.@55c.	30c.@52c.	25c.@45c.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more firmness noted in the general market, but the engagements have been on a restricted scale. For Liverpool there were taken 1,300 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., by sail, and ¼d., by steam, ₱ lb.; 1,800 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 22,500 bushels Wheat at 4¼d. ₱ bushel; 100 bales Hops at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 60 tons Tallow at 17s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon and 75 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 300 bales Hops on private terms. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Antwerp, 200 pkgs. Palm Oil, at 25s. ₱ ton, and 200 tons Wood on private terms.

Rates of Freight by Sailing Vessels from New-York to Liverpool at the close of

	1867.	1868.	1869.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Cotton, ₱ lb.	— ¼@— 5-16	—3-16@— ¼	—3-16@— ¼
Flour, ₱ bbl.	1 3@ 2 0	2 —@ 2 6	— @ 1 6
Grain, ₱ bushel	—6¼@— —	—6¼@— 7	— @— 4¼
Heavy Goods, ₱ ton	20 —@30 —	22 6@35 —	12 6@22 6

SUPREME COURT.

BROOME SPECIAL TERM.

THE RAMSEY-ERIE CASE—DECISION OF JUDGE BALCOM IN FULL.

Joseph H. Ramsey vs. The Erie Railway Company et al.—Argued Dec. 21, 1869. Decided Dec. 24, 1869.—Motion by defendants for an order vacating an injunction and orders granted by a Justice of this Court, without previous notice to the defendants, at a Special Term of this Court, at Delhi, in the County of Delaware, on the 22d day of November, 1869. R. W. Peckham, Jr., and Henry Smith, for plaintiff; Hiram Gray, David Dudley Field and T. G. Shearman, for defendants.

BALCOM, J.—The place of trial of this action stated in the complaint is Delaware County. But neither the complaint nor any other paper before me in the case informs me where the parties or any of their witnesses reside; and I cannot act upon any knowledge I have personally in respect to such matters. I am, however, permitted to take judicial notice of the fact that only one term of this Court is appointed to be held in a year in Delaware County, at which actions like this are usually tried; and that term is held on the last Tuesday of July.

The injunction and orders in the action were granted on the 22d day of last November, at a Special Term of this Court in said county, without any previous notice to the defendants and without any opportunity on their part to be heard. The injunction prevents each and every of eight directors of the Erie Railway Company (there are seventeen in all) doing any act whatever as directors of the Company; and it forbids the whole seventeen doing many acts which they might legally do were they not enjoined. One of the orders suspends eight directors, named as defendants in the action, so they cannot have or exercise any right, privilege or authority in respect of said Company, or its franchises or property in any capacity whatever. That order also appoints Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., as referee; and it gives him inquisitorial powers, and authorizes him to take evidence for certain purposes in the case. The other order appoints David Groesbeck special receiver of certain money, property and claims, and the proceeds thereof to be collected, realized, held and disposed of, &c. The most extraordinary powers are conferred upon Groesbeck. He is authorized, upon the happening of a certain event, of which he is made the judge, to control all the affairs of the Erie Railway Company and run the road. He is commanded to afford all information in his power, and aid as he may be able, in the prosecution of this suit. And in the order appointing him, Ruggles is also made a referee, with authority to do a number of acts. The injunction and orders contain over thirty folios, and they are very sweeping and extraordinary for *ex parte* orders. No well-considered precedent has been cited for such *ex parte* orders or injunction; and I am confident none can be found. This injunction and these orders were obtained as above stated, without the knowledge of the defendants, eight months, and perhaps twenty, in advance of a trial of the action on the merits, when it may appear from the evidence that the plaintiff was not entitled to either the injunction or orders.

The summons, complaint, injunction and orders were served upon the Erie Railway Company on the 24th day of last November, and on that day I granted an order staying the plaintiff's proceedings, except the service of the summons and complaint in the action on defendants not previously served, not exceeding twenty days, to enable the defendants to make a motion in some proper county, to have said injunction and orders vacated. On the 26th day of said November, I discovered that my order did not permit the service of the injunction and orders accompanying it on defendants, who had not been served with the same, and on that day I modified my order so as to allow such service to be made. I need not cite any authority to show that it was my duty, as a Judge of the district in which the place of trial of the action is laid, or the duty of any Judge in the State to grant such a stay of the plaintiff's proceedings. Every Judge and lawyer in the State knows that my order was regular and proper, (except perhaps in respect to the above mentioned omission, which injured no one and which I promptly supplied without being asked so to do.

Judges Clerke and Parker also very properly granted orders, staying all proceedings by Receiver Groesbeck. The defendants were not obliged to make their motion before the Judge who granted the injunction and orders of which they complain. They noticed it for the first Special Term of the Court, where it could be properly and regularly heard. And pursuant to a stipulation of the attorneys for the respective parties, the motion was adjourned to be heard where it has now been argued. The plaintiff's counsel made a motion before Justice Murray, at Delhi, on the 17th day of the present month, to have my order, staying the plaintiff's proceedings, vacated. But he held that such order was regular and denied the motion.

The defendants could not appeal from the injunction or orders in question, because they were granted *ex parte*, (3 Paige's Ch. Reps., 381.) They were compelled to make such a motion as this or submit to them. But the party who shall be defeated on this motion can appeal from my decision. Section 225 of the Code authorized the defendants to make this motion, upon the complaint and the affidavits on which the injunction was granted, or upon affidavits on their part, with or without the answer.

The defendants' counsel have made the point that the plaintiff has not such an interest in the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, or such claims or demands against the Company, as entitle him to the injunction or orders in question, if they were in other respects such as were regularly granted, which they deny. It clearly is necessary that the complaint should state facts sufficient to show that the plaintiff has such an interest in the controversy as entitles him to the relief demanded in the complaint, or the injunction and orders in question cannot be sustained, whatever the eight suspended directors of the Erie Railway Company may have done, or may have omitted to do. It is alleged in the complaint that the plaintiff is a creditor of the Erie Railway Company, and the owner and holder of a past due claim for money against and legally payable by said Company; and that he is the owner of several fifth mortgage bonds of the Company—also the owner of several sterling bonds of the Company—also the owner of several other $1,000 bonds of the Company—also the owner of several shares of the preferred and several shares of the common capital stock of the Company, "entitled to be standing in his name on the books of said Company, and of the right to receive dividends thereon." It is further alleged that "there are numerous other floating creditors of said Company." And the plaintiff avers that he brings the action on his own behalf and on behalf of all other stockholders and bondholders (so far as said stockholders are entitled to be heard herein,) and on behalf of all creditors of said Company who shall join in and become parties to the action, and contribute to the expense thereof. But I am not informed that any other creditor, or bondholder, or stockholder, has manifested any disposition to come into the case on the part of the plaintiff.

The complaint does not show when the plaintiff became the owner of his claim for money against the Company or its amount, or its character, or how it accrued. Nor does it state when he became the owner of any bond of the Company, or when, or for what the same was issued, or when the same becomes due; or whether anything is due on any bond he has, or the amount of his bonds. It fails to allege that the plaintiff has any scrip or certificate for stock of the Company by assignment or otherwise; and it does not state facts from which any legal inference can be drawn that he is "entitled" to have any stock stand in his name on the books of the Company, or which show a right in him to receive dividends on such stock. He has contented himself with stating legal conclusions, or law, respecting his title to his alleged claim and bonds and stock of the Company. Common sense, as well as law, would indicate that the plaintiff should have stated in his complaint the nature and amount of any claim past due he has against the Company, by note, bill, account, or bond or coupons, so that the directors could pay the same and relieve themselves from suspension, or at least so that the directors who are not suspended or enjoined could pay it. And I take it to be clear that such facts should have been alleged in the complaint as would show the plaintiff's title to the claim, bonds and stock mentioned in it, which he says he owns. In respect to the stock, none is shown to be standing in his name on the books of the Company. The Court of Appeals decided in the City of Buffalo vs. Holloway (3 Selden, 493,) that a statement in a complaint, "that by means of a contract" (which was not set forth) "it became the duty of the defendant to perform certain acts, is not sufficient, unless the facts are stated to show the duty that arose." Judge Selden said, in McKyring vs. Bull, (16 N. Y. Reps., 297,) when speaking of the Code: "It was evidently designed to require of parties, in all cases, a plain and distinct statement of the facts which they intend to prove." For aught the complaint shows, the plaintiff is a mere volunteer in bringing the action, and purchased his alleged claim and bonds and stock, or pretended right to the same, immediately before commencing it. And he has not alleged that he has demanded payment of any "past due" claim that he has against the Erie Railway Company, or that payment thereof has been refused. No authority has been cited to establish that the complaint gives the plaintiff such a standing in Court as entitles him to such an *ex parte* injunction or such *ex parte* orders as he has obtained.

It was held in Galway vs. The United States Steam Sugar Refining Company (36 Barbour, 256,) that the Statutes provide for but three cases in which a receiver of the property of corporations (other than moneyed corporations) can be appointed: 1. Upon the application of a creditor by judgment or decree, on the return of an execution unsatisfied. 2. When the corporation has been insolvent for a year, or has neglected or refused, for a year, the payment of its debts, or has suspended its business for a year. 3. Upon the application of the directors or trustees, when in their judgment the condition of the corporation makes a voluntary dissolution desirable." In this case there are nine directors in office who are not suspended, and are capable of acting, and were they simply trustees, the rule would partly apply, that "where there are two or more trustees, the Court will not appoint a receiver upon the death, absence or incapacity of one, but when there is no trustee in existence, &c., of some or one of them, nor where, on the contrary, there remains any trustee to act in the trust." (Hill on Trustees, 2d Am. Ed., with notes, p. 281.) I am constrained by authority to hold that the plaintiff has not shown by his complaint that he has any standing in Court as a creditor, bondholder or stockholder of the Erie Railway Company, so that he could have a receiver or referee appointed *ex parte* in the action. (See Howe vs. Deuel, 43 Barbour, 504; Belmont vs. Erie Railway Company, 52 id. 637; MSS. Opinion of Judge Nelson; People vs. Erie Railway Company, 36 How. Pr. Reps., 129.) I appointed a referee in the last-mentioned case, but it was after hearing both parties and with their consent. If they had not consented to the appointment of a referee therein, I should not have appointed one, for it would have been unprecedented and unauthorized. Since the decision of Belmont vs. The Erie Railway Company (*supra*) the order in the People vs. The Same has been modified, upon a stipulation *nunc pro tunc*, so that it conforms, respecting the right of the Company to convert bonds into stock, to the opinion in Belmont's case, and the opinion of Justice Ingraham therein cited. Two questions were gravely well settled about a year ago by this Court, when an effort was made by some stockholders of the Erie Railway Company to have ex-Judge Davies made receiver of the Company: 1. That a receiver of the Company could not be properly appointed in an action brought by a stockholder or a creditor who had no judgment (52 Barbour, 637; 36 How. Pr. Reps., 129.) 2. That the directors of the Company, acting in good faith, have power to issue convertible bonds in the name of the corporation for the amounts they may borrow to complete and finish, or to operate the road, with the right to authorize their conversion into stock, although it increases the amount of capital stock beyond that fixed by the charter. And that being so, the right of the directors to issue stock in conversion of such bonds is clear. (Belmont vs. Erie Railway Company, *supra*.) Chancellor Walworth held in The People vs. Norton (1 Paige's Reps., 17,) that "as a general rule, a receiver should not be appointed without notice to the parties interested." He also held in Devoe vs. The Ithaca and Owego Railroad Company, (5 Paige, 521,) that a receiver ought not to be appointed *ex parte*, and without giving the corporation an opportunity to be heard. And the same rule is laid down in several other well-considered cases. (See Gibson vs. Martin, 8 Paige, 481.) In regard to the stock of the Company which it is claimed the plaintiff owns, if any of the stock stand on the books in the name of some other person, it will say that if he had certificates for the same duly transferred to him (which is not alleged,) he could have surrendered such certificates to the transfer agent of the Company and requested that the stock be transferred to him on the books of the Company, and upon a refusal of the agent to do it and issue certificates to him for such stock, he could have maintained an action against the Company to recover damages for such refusal. (See Commercial Bank vs. Kortright, 22 Wendell, 348.) But he could not compel such transfer of the stock by mandamus. This was held by Judge Bronson in *ex parte* The Fireman's Insurance Company, (6 Hill's Reps., 243.) It seems to me that it would have been wise at least for the plaintiff to have seen that he was a stockholder on the books of the Erie Railway Company before bringing this action.

The defendants' counsel have argued that the *ex parte* order, suspending eight directors of the Company, was entirely void; and that the Court has no authority to suspend them from the exercise of their offices, except by judgment after a default, or after a regular trial of the action upon the merits. One of the grounds for this position is that suspension of directors is not a provisional remedy authorized by the Code. It is not expressly authorized therein, and if the Court has such power it exists by implication, or must be found in the Revised Statutes, or be based upon some principal outside of any statute of the State. By the Revised Statutes the Court has power to suspend any Director or officer of a corporation from exercising his office whenever it shall appear that he has abused his trust; and to remove him from office upon proof or conviction of gross misconduct. But it is further provided that this "jurisdiction shall be exercised as in ordinary cases, on bill or petition, as the case may require or the Supreme Court may direct, at the instance of the Attorney-General prosecuting in behalf of the people of this State, or at the instance of any creditor of such corporation, or at the instance of any director, trustee or other officer of such corporation having a general superintendence of its concerns." (3 R. S., 5th ed., 762 and 763, sections 40, 42; 2d Id., 1st ed., 462 and 463, sections 32, 34.) No authority is conferred by these statutes upon a stockholder of a corporation to maintain an action for the removal or suspension of a director. If the plaintiff can sustain such an action, his right must rest upon the alleged fact that he is a creditor of the Erie Railway Company. I am not aware of any decision as to whether a creditor at large, without a judgment, can maintain such an action under the above statutes. (See remarks of Nelson, Ch. J., on another statute, in Frisbee vs. Thayer, 25 Wend., 396.) But it is unnecessary to express an opinion on that question. For I think if such a creditor can maintain such an action under those statutes, he must state in his complaint more facts than are alleged by the plaintiff herein. He must state the nature of his claims or demands constituting him such a creditor, and when and how they arose, and the amount due him, &c., so that the corporation can readily determine their validity and see what they owe him, and settle the same. It is obvious that a corporation has the right to pay its creditors, and thus avoid the removal or suspension of its directors from office. And common fairness requires that payment of a debt should be demanded of a corporation before such an action as this should be commenced. It is unnecessary to determine the question whether the Court had power to suspend eight directors of the Erie Railway Company from exercising their offices in this action, before a regular trial thereof, without previous notice to them or the Company. I will, however, say that no such power is directly conferred by statute. But there is a statute which expressly gives the Court jurisdiction to issue an injunction "before the coming in of the answer" to restrain any corporation from assuming or transacting any business not allowed by its charter. And this is in the same article in which the statutes are that I have quoted. (2 R. S., 462, 461, 32.) Now, if the Court had the power to suspend directors, (as exercised in this case,) I am of the opinion that proper caution required that they should have had reasonable previous notice of the time and place of the application for the order suspending them. In Ogden & Barker vs. Kip and others, Directors of the North River Bank, (6 Johns. Ch. Reps., 160,) the plaintiffs were stockholders of the bank, and in their bill of complaint they charged the defendants with fraud and corruption in the control of the election for directors, and prayed for an injunction against nine of the directors to restrain them from all further interference as directors with the management and agency of the bank. But Chancellor Kent (upon due notice given to the defendants) refused to grant an injunction to restrain the defendants, whose election was colorable in law, from the exercise of their powers, or to appoint a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the bank before the coming in of the defendant's answers to the complaint. He said: "A trustee is rarely, if ever divested of his trust until he has been heard in answer to the charges against him; and that nothing but the necessity of the case—such as the danger of irreparable loss—can justify a departure from this rule of common justice." It is difficult to see what irreparable loss the plaintiff in this case would have sustained if he had been required to give the defendants eight days' previous notice of the application for the order suspending the eight directors, who are made defendants herein, from exercising their offices, unless it would have been the denial of his application, after such defendants had been heard; and I am of the opinion that he will not sustain any irreparable loss as a creditor of the Erie Railway Company, or otherwise (within the meaning of the rule) if he should not have any injunction in the action until he establishes his alleged cause of action on a regular trial of the case. I think there is a fatal defect in the plaintiff's case, which is the want of legal proof to sustain his complaint. Abuse by the suspended directors of their trusts, or gross misconduct by them, or fraud in the exercises of their offices cannot be presumed without proper proof. No such charge can be sustained on hearsay evidence. Very few, if any, of the material allegations of the complaint of misconduct on the part of the suspended directors are positively sworn to by the plaintiff or sustained by the affidavits of his three witnesses. The complaint, except as to the alleged interest of the plaintiff in the stock of the Erie Railway Company and his claims against it, is made (as therein stated,) "on information and belief." (See fol. 6.) The verification by the plaintiff, at the end of the complaint, is, "that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated on information and belief, and that as to those matters, he believes the same to be true." (See fol. 340.) The letter of Director Diven, annexed to the complaint, if regarded material, is not sworn to. He is not a defendant in this action, and whatever he wrote was mere hearsay evidence as against the suspended directors or the Company itself; for the reason that it was not written in the transaction of any business by him as a director of the Company. I need only say, respecting the three affidavits annexed to the complaint, that nearly all, if not all the material portions of them, are as the deponents were informed and believed, or consist of opinions they could not legally give.

Chancellor Walworth held, in the Bank of Orleans vs. Skinner and others, (9 Paige, 305,) that "Upon the *ex parte* application for the allowance of an injunction, if there is any material allegation, upon which the right to the injunction rests, which is not within the personal knowledge of the complainant, or of the agent or attorney who verifies the bill, the officer to whom the application is made should require to be annexed to the bill the additional affidavit of the person from whom the information is derived, verifying the truth of the information thus given." Justice Ingraham said, in Hecker vs. The Mayor, &c., (18 Abbott's Reps., 369,) that "it is only where the verification of the complaint is positive that it will suffice as the affidavit." But I need not multiply authorities on this point, for it is plain common sense and common justice that no officer of a corporation should be suspended from exercising his office, except upon clear and positive proof. It was said in Woodward vs. Harris (2 Barbour, 442,) that "The power of a Court of equity to issue preliminary injunctions ought to be exercised with extreme caution, and applied only in very clear cases." The late Chief Justice Gibson used language still stronger on the same question, (17 Penn. Reps., 1.) In the case in 2 Barbour (*supra*) it was also said, "The writ will not be awarded in doubtful cases, or in new ones not coming within well-established principles." I will now say that in order to prevent conflicts in decisions, made by different Judges, and to protect corporations and their officers against unfounded and injunctions that may be procured for sinister purposes, and which cannot be sustained, our Legislature, in my judgment, should adopt a law of the United States (so far as corporations and their directors are concerned) which provides that "No injunction shall be granted in any case, without reasonable previous notice to the adverse party or his attorney, of the time and place of moving for the same." (1 Waterman's Eden on Injunctions, 2d ed., p. 12.) Some such act of our Legislature seems to be necessary to secure harmony in the decisions of Judges and what Chancellor Kent called "common justice" to litigants. If I have been able to understand the whole three hundred and forty folios in the plaintiff's complaint, it contains no important charge of improper acts against any defendant in the case since the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company elected the defendants directors in October last past, except those touching the issue of $5,000,000 worth (at par) of convertible bonds of the Company to defray the expense of laying a narrow gauge track on its roadbed, so that narrow cars can be run from Chicago to Jersey City. I should say if that proposition were fairly and honestly carried into effect, it would be a benefit instead of a loss to the stockholders and creditors of the Company; and that there could be no reasonable objection made to it, unless by competing railroad companies or the owners of stock in them. Four of the eight suspended directors, as I read the plaintiff's complaint, were never directors prior to their election in October last. But those four have been suspended and enjoined in various ways, because of the plaintiff's fears and of acts alleged to have been done previous to that month by other directors, one of whom is a brother of the President of the Company, and related by affinity to another suspended director. I think nothing need be said to show the impropriety (to use no other word) of their suspension without previous notice of the motion for that purpose. To sustain the order suspending them the Scripture rule, that visits the sins of fathers upon their children unto the third and fourth generation, must be extended laterally. If the plaintiff was the owner of the stock of the Company previous to the election of directors in October last, (which is not alleged,) he should have procured a proxy from the person in whose name it stood on the books of the Company, and voted against the directors, who he now alleges are unfit for their offices. Many millions of dollars of the stock, perhaps forty, or fifty, or more, may then have been voted upon; and yet, according to the complaint, only a "few" stockholders voted against the defendants. And, in my judgment, sufficient excuse for any stockholder's failure to vote is not set out in the complaint. It is an elementary principle of law that "a Court of Equity will not interfere by injunction where the suit is brought on behalf of any stockholders who have sanctioned or acquiesced in the acts complained of." (Angel and Ames on Corporations, 8th Ed., § 312.) It is also laid down that "the remedy in case of loss by a corporation by misjudgment merely of the directors, is to be found not in the courts, but in the corporation itself, in its power by new elections to confide its interests to other managers." (Id. § 314; also see Hill on Trustees, 2d Am. Ed. with notes, p. 282.) In the case of the Vestry and Wardens vs. Barksdale, (1 Strobhart's Eq. Reps., 202,) Duncan, Ch. J., said: "It is quite clear that this Court has no authority to interfere with or control the discretion of the vestry and wardens unless they transgress the limits of their charter; however unwisely they may exercise the power, they are responsible only to their constituents, in whose hands a complete remedy exists through the quiet operation of the ballot box." It has been adjudged in Maine and asserted in Eden on Injunctions, that "it is only when the plaintiff in equity has exercised due precaution to prevent an injury that he can be relieved by injunction." (Burr vs. Wilson, 9 Maine Reps., 297; Waterman's Eden on Injunctions, 2d Ed., p. 12.) I think the plaintiff nowhere claims in his complaint that he was ignorant of the alleged misconduct of the eight suspended directors prior to their election in October last, or that he or any stockholder or bondholder or creditor of the Company from whom he derives title, ever remonstrated against such alleged misconduct, or took any measures to prevent it. Nor does it appear that either of the nine directors, who are not suspended, have used reasonable efforts to have more frequent or regular meetings of the Board of Directors than have been held. Nor have any considerable portion of the stockholders made any effort in that direction. Stockholders who did not vote against the suspended directors, at the last election of directors, must be deemed to have acquiesced in all acts of extravagance, or improvidence, and all acts arising from misjudgment by any of such directors, done prior to such election, of which said stockholders had information sufficient to put them upon inquiry. Stockholders who will not look after their interests out of Court should not come into Court for favors or orders resting in the discretion of the Court. There must be differences in opinion respecting the propriety and amounts of expenditures for depot buildings, offices, shops and equipments for railroads and touching their connections and extensions, and also as to changes in the locations of their offices and other buildings; and Courts cannot interfere with the discretion of directors in such matters. The neglect of stockholders to vote at the last election of directors was tantamount to a consent on their part that such stockholders as did vote at that time might elect whomsoever they saw fit directors of the Company, whether they were moral or immoral men, or wasteful or extravagant, or improvident in the management of the affairs of the Company. The law does not prescribe the moral qualifications of directors of corporations. Until I saw the charges of immorality in the complaint against some of the suspended directors, I had supposed, if a majority of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company prefer to have immoral men or speculators for directors (and I fear many railroad companies have some directors of that character,) they had the legal right to elect them directors; and that they could make Brigham Young a director, or even a libeller, "whose heart (to use the language of a former Chief Justice of Pennsylvania,) is more dark and base than that of an assassin, or than his who commits a midnight arson." (Oswald's case, 1 Dallas' Reps., 329.) The law is so familiar that I hardly need to say that stockholders of the Company, who have not expressly sanctioned any fraud or abuse of trust on the part of the directors, can compel such directors to account for the same, and that merely voting for such directors, or neglecting to vote against them, would not estop stockholders from making directors account for their frauds or abuses of trust. But when directors are only unwise, or merely extravagant or improvident, or slightly negligent, or merely misjudge in the performance of their duties, the remedy of stockholders is to elect other persons directors in their places. The fact that the complaint is not positively verified, or positively sustained by affidavits (as has already been seen,) relieves me from making any extended remarks upon it. But I will say that it contains many serious allegations of fraud and corruption against three of the suspended directors, who are defendants in the case. It also contains matter that should have been left out, which is better calculated to degrade the suspended directors, and lower the other directors of the Company, and the Judiciary in the estimation of the people, and to cause insubordination and strikes among the employes of the Company, than for any other purpose. Ignorant persons who read such matters may be led to suppose that the defendants have no rights which Courts are bound to respect. If the plaintiff purchased whatever interest he has in or against the Company since the last election of directors of the Company, (and the complaint does not aver the contrary,) for the purpose of bringing this action, he should surely be compelled to wait for any injunction or other extraordinary order in it until it shall be regularly tried upon the merits, when justice can be done according to the evidence, and not be guessed at from *ex parte* allegations or affidavits. It is my duty to decide this motion as I think it ought to be decided, within the legal rules applicable to it, and precisely as the Judge who granted the injunction and orders in question should have decided, and undoubtedly would have decided, if he had heard the defendants' counsel before he made any order in the case. It is due to the able and worthy Judge who granted the injunction and orders in question, to say that any other Judge might have granted the same injunction and orders upon an *ex parte* application therefor. But I do not doubt that he would have refused to grant either the injunction or orders if he had heard the defendants' counsel in opposition thereto, upon the questions in the case, and had had his attention called to the authorities applicable to it. This case and others that have been before the Courts within a year or two show that there ought to be an act of the Legislature which will prevent the issuing of *ex parte* injunctions and orders in cases like this, or where the contest is for the possession or the control of franchises and property worth millions of dollars; though I believe every Judge has supposed he was acting fairly and in furtherance of justice whenever he has granted any such injunction or order *ex parte*. Persons apply to Judges upon startling complaints and one-sided affidavits, pleading that they will be ruined in character and made hopeless bankrupts, unless they are temporarily relieved by an injunction or some other order, and Judges, being men, sympathize with them, believe their statements and hastily grant the injunction or order asked for *ex parte*. And of course errors are committed and mistakes are made in such cases. I have omitted to speak of the smallness of the plaintiff's alleged interest in this controversy (the amount of which, I infer from what took place on the argument, is less than $10,000 in value, and perhaps not over half that sum) when compared with the great interests and rights in jeopardy on the part of the defendants. I have done so for the reason that there are other and controlling questions in the case. My decision will not prevent the plaintiff moving, upon due notice, for an injunction to restrain any of the defendants from doing wrongful or illegal acts as directors of the Erie Railway Company during the pendency of the action. For the foregoing reasons I am of the opinion that the injunction and orders in question should be vacated and annulled with costs, and I so decide. There is a ground I have not noticed, on which I think it probable I should have vacated the injunction and orders in question, if it had been presented and discussed on the argument of this motion. But I forbear to mention it for the reason that the motion has been argued wholly on other grounds. I greatly regret that the illness of my brother Parker has cast the responsibility of hearing and deciding this motion upon me. I can only hope that I have determined it as he would have done if he had been able to hear it.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
LITTLE EM'LY. Leading characters by Messrs. Stowell, Bangs, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Kate Newton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CENTRAL PARK. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques and Miss Germon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
WHO SPEAKS FIRST and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning. SONGS by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av. and 23d-st.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Mrs. Emma Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Lewis and Mrs. Chanfrau.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ARMORER OF TYRE and THE BOTTLE IMP.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon — KENILWORTH. Evening — DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FEATS OF PRESTIDIGITATION—By Prof. Hermann.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st. and Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE CARDIFF STONE GIANT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The resignation of the French Ministry is officially announced. A letter from the Emperor is also published inviting M. OLLIVIER to form a new Cabinet, who shall represent the legislative majority and be prepared to carry out the Senatus Consultum of Sept. 8. The Emperor counts on the Legislature and the Cabinet to put in successful operation a constitutional *régime*. The Liberal journals of Paris regard this as a sign of the end of "personal government" and the first chapter of the "Liberal Empire." The regular session of the Corps Legislatif opened yesterday, when M. SCHNEIDER was chosen President.... The trial of TRAUPMANN for the murder of the KINCK family, began yesterday in Paris.... A dreadful calamity occurred in a theatre in Bristol, England, on Monday night. A panic seized the audience and in the crush to escape from the building eighteen persons were killed and many injured.... The London *Times* says the case of the *Alabama* is the only plausible one presented by the American Government against England, and the Union cruisers were most to blame for having allowed her to get to sea.... In submitting questions to the Committees of the Ecumenical Council, nothing has yet been said of Papal infallibility.... Dispatches from Vienna received in London confirm the reported suppression of the Dalmatian revolt.

GENERAL.

The Madison packet *Leonora, No. 2*, ran into another vessel, at Louisville, Ky., on Monday night, and sank in ten feet water.

A movement is in progress at St. Louis, Mo., to hold a world's fair in that city in 1871. A World's Fair Association is to be formed, with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Five hundred Chinese laborers, for work on the Texas railroads, are in Missouri, on their way South.

Rev. Father DUNN, of St. John's Catholic Church, Philadelphia, and formerly pastor of the St. Philip de Neri Church, Southwark, in the riots of 1844, died yesterday, in Philadelphia, aged 61 years.

The rain and mild weather of the past few days have made crossing on the ice at Albany dangerous, even for pedestrians. The ice opposite Hudson, N. Y., moved out yesterday, carrying with it down the stream about fifty light vessels that had been anchored there. Vessels at the docks were in considerable danger from floating ice.

Two Cubans, JOSE CRESPILES and JOSE RUBO, who were convicted for an attempt to incite rebellion among Catalan volunteers, were executed by the garrote in Havana on Christmas Day.

The family of Governor MCDOUGALL arrived at St. Paul yesterday from Pembina, and the Governor is expected to rejoin them on Friday, on his way back to Canada. They deny that Mr. MCDOUGALL had anything to do with the counter movement among the Indians.

The inquest on the body of the German, ANTHONY GERNHARD, of Thirtieth-street, New-York, found in the woods near the Orange Mountains, was held before Justice WILLIAMS, at Orange, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. The verdict was "suicide."

The Spanish officers of the gunboat fleet, thirteen of which are anchored at Charleston, S. C., were entertained at a collation by the municipal authorities.

On Christmas Day parties of Irish and Swedish laborers fought at Morris Lake, Minn. One of each party was killed, and seven, in all, wounded. The fight continued three hours, and fifty men were engaged in it.

A drunken riot occurred on Monday at Dearing, Ga., in which A. N. HADO and ELLIS ADAMS were killed, and DYAR HADO wounded.

The Indiana State Association of School Superintendents met yesterday in Indianapolis, and the discussion on the condition of the colored schools tended to show a necessity for mixed schools.

Mr. SEWARD is still visiting places of historic interest in Mexico, but will sail from Vera Cruz for Havana on the 1st of next month. Important movements in opposition to the Government are reported, but the most formidable of the insurgent bands have been compelled to take to the mountains by the Government troops.

The Tyson House, Manistee, Mich., and the block opposite, were burned yesterday; loss about $60,000.

Much opposition is manifested to the abolition of toll roads and toll bridges in Queens County. The corporations whose roads are paying a respectable dividend are arguing against the project, and bringing a portion of the Press to their assistance.

LOCAL.

The principal statistics contained in the annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration will be found presented in another column. Emigration has increased to a gratifying extent, and the exhibit made is very satisfactory.

The Fire Commissioners, in the report of their labors for the present year, show a gradual reduction in the number of fires and the extent of losses since they organized the paid Department.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL arrived in this City last evening for the purpose of making arrangements for transporting the foreign mails to Europe. He declares that, notwithstanding the action of the ocean steamship companies, the postal treaty stipulations with Great Britain shall be carried out in good faith by the United States Government.

THOMAS HAYS, a night watchman, was murdered while on duty in Furman-street, Brooklyn, last night. EDWARD PERRY, a junkman, who shot him, had not been arrested at last accounts.

A German painter from Brooklyn was run over and killed by an Erie Railway train at Rutherford Park yesterday morning.

The case of JOHN REAL, convicted of the murder of Officer SMEDICK, in July, 1868, tried and sentenced by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, in February last, to be hanged on the 2d day of April, 1869, was again before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on a technical objection. The point now involved is, that the official stenographer did not do his duty in noting an objection made by the prisoner's counsel. A further hearing will take place on Thursday next.

The Excise Board, in closing their labors for the year, preparatory to a dissolution by the next Legislature, submit a report, which will be found of interest at this juncture.

Long Island boasts more enterprising and successful masonic lodges than any other county in the State. Every town has a lodge. To-night there will be a public installation of officers in Long Island City Lodge and Port Jefferson Lodge.

The debts of JOSEPH, of Cincinnati, who was brought to this City on a requisition obtained by a number of merchants whom he is charged with having defrauded, amounted altogether to $60,000. CLAFLIN & CO. say that the debt due them was only $4,500, instead of $60,000, as stated yesterday.

The cigarmakers at SLAEBELBERGER'S manufactory, at No. 12 Cedar-street, continue on strike against the reduction in their wages. About twenty men and ten women are engaged in the movement, and they have assurance of material aid from the Cigarmakers' Unions. The reduced scale knocks $1 to $2, per 1,000 made, off the wages.

The Alumni of Dickinson College are preparing for an early reunion and dinner, which will take place in this City. All ex-students are requested to send their addresses to Colonel KING, the Secretary, No. 32 Wall-street.

A burglary was committed on the night of the 26th inst., on the premises No. 28 Pine-street, by which the burglars obtained thirty-two boxes of tile valued at $1,000. Although it is known that they were carried away on a truck, none of them have been recovered nor has any arrest been made.

Union of the Republican Party in this City—Election of the New General Committee.

The terms of union for the Republican Party of the City and County of New-York, agreed upon at the instance of the State General Committee last Summer, and ratified by the Republican State Convention, have been thus far carried to success. To-night the programme will be completed by the election of delegates in the various Assembly Districts, who are to constitute the new Union General Committee.

The new enrollment, which took place on the 15th and 16th instant, was in some districts a mere subterfuge—an outright fraud on the party. It included hundreds of names, comprising in some instances a clear majority in the district, who never yet voted the Republican ticket, and who, unless some special grace be vouchsafed them beyond that which they now manifest, never will vote that ticket. The question arises, therefore, how these interlopers succeeded in making their appearance. The answer is a very short one. They were, in several cases, brought in by rival Republican leaders in the respective districts, who wished to get control of the district organization, and looked upon this as the shortest way to do it. However, this state of affairs is only true of a minority of the districts. The Republicans who are devoted heartily, patriotically, and at any sacrifice of personal interests, to a union of the party in this City, have succeeded in controlling most of the nominations for delegates to the General Convention. The new Committee which is hereafter to control the action of the party in this county, to give it its character, to represent its aims and interests, and to mould its destinies, bids fair to be composed of Republicans who have the peace, the harmony, and the best and truest interests of the party at heart.

The Committee of Twelve, appointed from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third-street organizations to decide who shall enter the General Committee, in case of there being contesting delegates from any of the districts, is composed of staunch and trustworthy Republicans, and gentlemen of established integrity and public fidelity. They will take abundant precaution that no Democrats in disguise or trading Republicans who have not the interests of the party at heart, shall find a place on the General Committee.

This Committee of Twelve, or Joint Committee on Reorganization, hold, of course, the key of the situation. And it is precisely because of its composition, inspiring confidence at the start, that we have spoken as we have of the prospects of union to-night. The new General Committee, to be elected then, will meet in Convention and organize itself by the election of officers on the first Tuesday in January, from and after which time all rival organizations of the Republican Party in this City are to cease, and the party is to be in name, and so far as honest work can make it, in spirit, a unity.

Such is the programme of mutual concession and of reorganization now on the point of consummation. But one thing more is wanting, namely, that the good men of the Republican Party shall come out and enter heartily into the movement and management of the party in this City. Elsewhere we have formally announced the duty of to-night—namely, that all Union Republican electors, residents of the City of New-York, enrolled under the call issued by the Special Committee on Reorganization shall meet in their respective Assembly Districts (whose places of meeting are specified in the Committee's call) to elect officers of their district associations and delegates to the new General Committee for 1870. All this is done under the agreement for consolidation of the rival organizations. But mere form of union will not do without its spirit. What we urge is, that the spirit of harmony and conciliation may prevail, and that the approaching union shall be genuine, hearty and lasting. Never, we think, were initiatory measures more promising; never did a proposition for union start under auspices so favorable. It only remains for the good men of the Republican Party to take hold of the matter in earnest in order to render the organization in this City worthy, harmonious and efficient.

Relief for the People—Cheap Coal.

The question of questions for the American people at the present time is, how to reduce the burdens of taxation in the best mode, so as most to relieve production and not too far diminish the annual revenue. Commissioner WELLS has wisely devoted especial attention to this important point in his recent report. He starts with the comfortable estimate of a surplus during the next year of receipts over expenditures equal to that of the last fiscal year, namely, $49,000,000. To this must be added $13,000,000 bounty moneys, now substantially settled, and the moneys paid out for the purchase of Alaska, $9,350,000; thus giving us a total surplus of $71,350,000 at the end of the coming year. To this again must be added the average annual increase of the revenue, or its "elasticity," as economists rather absurdly have denominated it, resulting from the increase of population, and an increased consumption of taxable articles,—a gain estimated by Mr. WELLS as from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 per annum.

From the reforms in the internal revenue system, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates a gain of $15,000,000 for the coming year, which is undoubtedly a low estimate. From customs duties, Mr. WELLS does not claim any increase of revenue, though the past five months indicate a gain. In the reduction of expenditures, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates a gain of $20,000,000; so that from all these sources we may reasonably expect the snug surplus, at the end of the coming year, of $124,000,000. This is, without doubt, a very moderate estimate.

How shall this surplus be used? One school of economists claims that it must be entirely employed in paying the future obligations of the nation. Another, which has been led by this journal, urge that the best mode of enabling the people to pay the debt of the war is to take off the burdens from production. We need not say that Commissioner WELLS supports this view with an array of facts and arguments such as have never yet been brought into the controversy.

In common with the TIMES, he adopts the medium course, recommending that a certain proportion of this surplus be set apart for paying our debts—say, $74,000,000—and that $50,000,000 be withdrawn from taxes, so that industry may obtain its materials at the least cost, and the elements of living be made cheaper to the masses of the people. We think that the proportion applied to the reduction of taxes should be increased, and the proportion applied to the debt diminished; but for the moment we are stating Mr. WELLS' recommendation rather than our own. The three great sources of internal revenue he would leave untouched —the taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco. The income tax, he proposes, should be reduced from five to three per cent., leaving the exemption of $1,000 as now, but only exempting rents below $200. This proposal must strike all parties as wise and moderate. The Commissioner further recommends the repeal of special taxes or licenses, together with the taxes on the gross receipts of railroads, stage coaches, insurance, telegraph and express companies, &c. These reductions, together with the taxes on the sales of articles not otherwise taxed, he estimates as amounting to $26,000,000.

On the question of the remaining reduction of $24,000,000 from the taxation under the tariff, he treads on ground where special interests will undoubtedly contest every step with the bitterest hostility. His fundamental practical principle, however, will probably meet with the approval of most who are not extremists in the great controversy, namely, that the average duty of *forty-seven per cent.* on dutiable imports under the present tariff is excessive, and tends to burden many branches of production at home and to impoverish all consumers.

Among various recommendations of the Commissioner which deserve careful attention, as to the removal or lessening of duties, we concur particularly with that in regard to coal. A tax upon coal is like a tax on breadstuffs or food. It weighs especially on the poor. It is a tax, too, upon motive power—on the great "laborer" in our domestic industry. It falls also mainly on the coldest and most densely populated portion of our national area, and that where wood has been most destroyed, and, consequently, where coal is most needed—on New-England, New-York and the Atlantic coast. It puts a burden on that particular region where coal is in most demand for manufacture. A duty on tea or coffee, as Mr. WELLS remarks, falls on the whole country. This weighs down the consumer in New-York or New-England, while it does not touch him in Pittsburg or St. Louis. It is a duty, too, which does not benefit the producer of coal, as the enhanced price is expended entirely in paying for the transportation of coal to districts which could be supplied more cheaply from abroad. It is a payment for useless labor, and "protects" no one. We tax one of the greatest daily necessities, and the motive power of machinery, to benefit a few transportation companies, and with a loss to the whole community.

The Ramsey-Erie Suit and Judge Balcom's Decision.

We do not refer to this litigation by reason of any interest in the parties, but from the public importance of the questions involved. Nor do we refer to Judge BALCOM any further than his action involves the public interests. His course has certainly been consistent throughout, and in its results we should be compelled to think it a great public misfortune, if it was final.

When Judge MURRAY's order, which authorized a public examination of the Erie managers and suspended eight of the directors pending the investigation, reached this City, Judge BALCOM was here also, and he at once stayed all proceedings under these orders. He would not even allow them to be served, and much less a single question to be publicly asked of his friend, JAY GOULD, under oath. Very soon Judge BARNARD issued an injunction, going even beyond Judge BALCOM's, and stopping—or aiming to stop—all proceedings whatever in the Ramsey suit. All danger thus apparently averted, Judge BALCOM, as he says in his opinion just published, without being requested by any one, "corrected" his first order, and so kindly allowed the orders of his brother Judge to be served, but not to have any effect.

In the meantime, GOULD, LANE and FISK went on acting as directors in bold and assured defiance of Judge MURRAY's orders, just as they were going on when Judge BALCOM granted his first order. In due course, the orders of Judge MURRAY swung around before Judge BALCOM for a rehearing, which has now been had; not on any new papers, but on the identical papers on which the case was first heard before Judge MURRAY. It is one of the beauties of our legal system, and one of the peculiarities of some of those who administer it, that such anomalies are possible. A case may be thus dragged from one Judge to another, and heard and reheard; the decisions, if different, depending, of course, not on the law or the facts, but on the peculiarities or the bias of the several Judges.

Judge BALCOM has now decided, and if we understand his decision he finds nothing in the Erie management to condemn,—thinks if there was ever anything to condemn it was condoned by the last election,—and if it was not condoned, that Mr. RAMSEY, as a stockholder and bondholder, should not be allowed to call the guilty parties to account. He also seems to consider that there was nothing stated in Mr. RAMSEY's complaint that calls upon a Court to take any proceedings; and concludes, as he began in the business, with defeating that part of Judge MURRAY's order which provides for the examination of GOULD, FISK, LANE and others as witnesses, and which might lead to the facts if Judge BALCOM really wants any more than he has got.

As laymen, we may be excused, we suppose, for not regarding all this as the administration of justice or as tending to the exposure or punishment of high-handed delinquencies. The best informed men in this community feel confident that the administration of the affairs of the Erie Company has been marked by gross abuses; to us the complaint of Mr. RAMSEY appears to very fully set forth these abuses, and if it was possible for Judge BALCOM to come to the conclusion that there was nothing stated for him as a Judge to condemn or take action upon, how can he excuse his refusal to allow any investigation to proceed?

What reason could he give for undertaking to set aside Judge MURRAY's order for a referee to ascertain the facts as to these Erie scandals? He surely could not wish to have them concealed. He does not cite any law that calls on him to interfere with the order of his fellow Judge providing for their investigation. He does not state that facts will come out which will injure any one a Judge is bound to protect. He does not, in all his long opinion, refer to any public or private interest which will be injured by a thorough investigation. The united voice of the commercial community demands it. The speedy determination of litigation demands it. The vindication of the laws of the State demands it. Why then did Judge BALCOM begin and end with preventing it?

It would not be fair to say he gives no reasons for refusing it; for he does give some reasons, such as they are. He says the order of his brother Judge directing a reference is inquisitorial. We cannot see any such feature in it. It simply provides for the examination of witnesses on the question whether the suspension of GOULD, FISK and LANE should be held suspended and should be removed. We confess we shall think this community disgraced if, in any proper case, as we had supposed this to be, such an order cannot be enforced. He gives also various technical reasons why Mr. RAMSEY should not be allowed to proceed in the suit; and to our mind a very large portion of the opinion seems to be devoted to a censure of the plaintiff for daring to come into Judge BALCOM's Court at all, and to a justification of Judge BALCOM in taking the action he has taken. Both gentlemen concerned are well known, and we have nothing to do with the opinion the public may form regarding them.

The great question presented was the stupendous abuses of the Erie management. A stock and bond holder demanded an investigation, and he instituted his proceeding on behalf of himself and of all others similarly situated. He claimed that he had made sufficient proof to call for a temporary suspension of the leading delinquents, and if he had not, he asked that the Court would order further proofs to be taken. In view of such facts and issues, it seems to us that petty criticisms about the amount of stock and bonds the plaintiff owns, and the time during which he had owned them, are trivial, unworthy and misleading. The Judge does not at all meet the issue on its merits. The statute says "*any creditor*" may maintain the proceedings; and the fact that Mr. RAMSEY is a stockholder, upon which the Judge bestows so much attention, is of no importance as a question of jurisdiction. And the Court having jurisdiction of the subject matter, a fact not denied, as we understand, all that is said about the plaintiff, personally, and his motives, seems irrelevant and extra judicial. As an attempted vindication of the course pursued by the Judge and an attack on the motives of the plaintiff, the opinion is comprehensible and direct enough, but as a specimen of judicial administration, bearing upon the duty and fidelity of corporate officers, it seems to us unfortunate and incomprehensible.

We trust this decision is only a check in the progress of investigation, and that the searching hand of the law will yet bring forth the secrets of the Erie palace, and that the authority of the Courts and the obligations of duty will yet be vindicated and enforced in this litigation. Every banker and merchant and bond and stock holder in this City and country has an interest greater perhaps, than he realizes, in such a result.

The Metropolitan Board of Health.

The Board of Health seems to be in a state of unpleasant doubt whether it will be continued in existence or cut off untimely. "To be or not to be" is the problem with it now. What it is, it knows: what it may become only Governor HOFFMAN and the Tammany Ring can tell. With a Democratic Assembly, Democratic Senate and Democratic Governor, it will go hard but there shall be more or less changes in the Albany Commissions; and with the other Metropolitan Boards, the Board of Health bids fair to suffer.

The question with it, however, as with the other Metropolitan Boards, is whether it will find its occupation wholly gone, or whether it will be continued in existence, like so many other City institutions, as a source of Democratic patronage. Dr. SWINBURNE, the Health Officer, is likely, in any event, to be displaced by a Democrat, and, as we said yesterday, since the terms of Dr. STONE and Mr. LINCOLN expire within a month, their vacancies will probably be filled with Democrats,—which change will give that party the control of the Board. It is not impossible, therefore, that, with this prospect ahead, Tammany may relent towards the Board, more especially as it has always pretended that it afforded snug berths for a variety of subordinates. The chief grievance of Tammany was, that these places existed under its nose, and yet beyond its control. It appeared to Tammany a kind of trespass on its domain to establish offices in the City over which its own precious sceptre, its appointing power, and its percentage of fees or expenses, did not extend.

The work of the Board during its nigh upon four years of existence has been a grateful and useful one. Its whole cost for the three years 1866, 1867 and 1868, was but little over half a million of dollars. During this time it has performed a variety of service. In 1866 it devoted itself to preventing the incursions of the cholera, and its very presence, accompanied as it was with the knowledge that its department of inspection was thoroughly organized, and extended throughout the City, inspired a public confidence in itself beyond price. If NAPOLEON's dictum regarding the ratio of the moral to the physical be true in war, it is hardly less true in pestilence. Once let public faith be unsettled, let the feeling prevail that there is no competent organization which is entirely devoted to fighting the contagion, and the demoralization of the community is the surest ally to the scourge. On the other hand, the pest loses half its terrors when the labors of such a body as the Board of Health are everywhere apparent.

During the last three years the Board has widely extended its range of duty. Its determined efforts to mitigate the horrors of the tenement houses, its efforts to prevent the slaughtering of cattle in improper localities, its attention to the disgrace of the City markets, its labors regarding the false registration of deaths, regarding the rescue of drowning persons, regarding the cattle disease, regarding such nuisances as those connected with the gas factories and the fat-boiling establishments,—are familiar to all our citizens. Whatever may be the fate in store for it, it has an honorable record thus far, which will be recognized by all public-spirited citizens.

Reform in Naturalization.

The gross abuses practiced chiefly in this City and State in the matter of naturalizing persons of foreign birth are, we trust, about to be stopped. The highest honor and privilege that a nation can confer upon a stranger is the investiture of citizenship. Hitherto, although Congress has had power over naturalization, the business has been practically left to the several States, whose real or apparent needs have guided their action, and produced a mass of conflicting laws that leave the whole matter in chaos. New-York, for instance, requires, according to the acts of Congress, a certain term of residence, and the declaration of intention a certain period before taking out final papers. Some of the Western States, anxious to induce immigration, confer all the privileges of citizenship after twelve months' residence, and dispense with declarations of intention. Thus a foreigner may become to a certain extent a citizen in one State, and yet be for years not a citizen in another.

What is most needed is due regard to the importance of the act of conferring citizenship, and that desirable reformation will probably be secured if the bill just introduced into Congress by Mr. JENCKES becomes a law. Its provisions are, briefly: Residence without interruption of four years and six months at the time of application; declaration of *bona-fide* intention; renunciation of foreign allegiance; resignation of any title of nobility; date and place of birth, also place of birth of parents; date of leaving his native country and of arrival here, at what port and in what vessel; description of the petitioner, embracing name, age, business, residence, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, and any other distinguishing outward marks. He must have resided a year in the State where applying, have preserved a good moral character, be attached to the principles of the Constitution and well disposed toward the Government. The most important section declares that "the Circuit and District Courts of the United States shall have sole and exclusive jurisdiction of all applications of aliens to be admitted to become citizens under this act." Registers in bankruptcy are empowered to take testimony; but no State Court, power or authority can have anything to do with naturalization. The act also provides for careful and proper proof that the applicant has fulfilled the preliminary conditions, and is worthy of the privilege sought. Due provision is made for preserving testimony and recording the names of applicants. Supposing everything to be right, the Court grants the citizenship; but in order to prevent the rush just before election, when party spirit runs high, it is provided that the act of naturalizing shall be of no legal force until after the lapse of six months; at the expiration of that period the proper certificate shall be issued, and thus the work will be finished. This paper, which must be produced before the registrars and inspectors of election, will contain the description of the party, which will do away with the outrage of voting upon dead men's papers. Aliens who have served a year in our army may be naturalized without further residence, if honorably discharged. Children under age become citizens, as now, by the naturalization of the parent. No woman shall lose her citizenship because she is the wife of an alien. Once a month the Clerks of the United States Courts shall forward to the State Department a list of all persons naturalized.

These are the main provisions of a much-needed act. Other sections guard against fraud, and specify the manner of administering the law. The great feature is the taking of naturalization into the hands of the General Government. That will put an end to the New-York process of manufacturing citizens, and wipe out one of the worst disgraces of the time. No well-meaning man will object to any reasonable safeguard against the abuse of so high an act of authority as the making of a citizen. The opposition, if any there may be, to the general purport of Mr. JENCKES' bill, will come from those who care more for party success than for honesty; those who are always opposed to strict election laws and in favor of the largest liberty to do wrong.

Another example of the loose system of conducting business in banks is afforded in the defalcation reported to-day. The "Merchant's Exchange National Bank" has lost about $120,000 by the defalcation of the Cashier. Want of means or inadequate salary cannot be alleged as the incentive to the wrong, for the Cashier received the handsome sum of $10,000 a year. "Unlimited confidence was reposed in him"—generally a mistake in positions of that kind. There are other officials connected with a bank who ought to look thoroughly into the accounts from time to time. In this case large sums of money were lent by the Cashier to some relatives. He was deceived in his turn, but that is not sufficient to exculpate him. Fortunately the solvency of the bank is not affected by this loss, but no thanks are due to the managers. We can only hope that this warning will set other bank Presidents on the alert.

The moral we read yesterday on the subject of panics in theatres derives fresh point from the disaster we record this morning. At a theatre in Bristol, England, an alarm of some sort arose among the audience, and there was the usual great rush to the doors. The cause of the panic killed no one—but in the scramble to escape eighteen persons were killed and many injured. It always happens so. If people would only keep their seats they would be *safe*. Even when a fire has actually broken out, there would be time for every one to leave the building if they endeavored to preserve some order. The Bristol calamity ought to impress upon everybody's mind the lesson we have often urged, that in case of a sudden alarm in a crowded building, the safest thing to do is to keep your seats.

Russian baths are always to be regarded with suspicion. It is not likely that anybody uses them under the idea that they assist cleanliness, but if there is such a delusion in existence, the story published about a Russian bath in New-York is sufficient to dispel it. The statement is that the water used for the bath is not changed from Monday till Thursday in each week. People who have bathed on Monday have comparatively little to regret; but what must be the feelings of those who have been in the habit of going to the bath on Thursday morning, and who now hear the terrible secret about the water? They can never enjoy a moment's peace of mind again. The Board of Health are going to look into this dismal bath. It would have been better for the supporters of the establishment if they had done so long ago.

The *World* admits that in a Sunday article entitled "Into the Depths" it made a quotation which injures "a gentleman widely known and as widely esteemed." If the *World* is going to begin to apologize for its recent Sunday articles where will it stop? It will have to sit in sackcloth and ashes, and scrape itself with potsherds, for at least a twelvemonth to come. Repentance being one sign of grace, it ought at once to discard the contributor it unfortunately borrowed from an indecent publication, give up publishing obscenity and blasphemy as "graphic writing," and get back to its old "form" as fast as possible. It has been "Into the Depths" long enough—suppose it comes "out of the depths" now, and tries the fresh air again?

We are always hearing of outrages in street cars, but it is only by making them public that we can hope to gain the help of the Police. Yesterday evening, on the Fourth-avenue road, the following scene took place: four or five pickpockets jumped upon a crowded car, and began to lay out their plans of operation. Presently a passenger wished to get down. The conductor asked the gang to move aside. Ringleader declined. Conductor tried to push him out of the way, when heavy blows were at once aimed at him. The conductor retreated into the car, followed by the roughs, who struck him several times. The car was crowded with other men, not one of whom offered to interfere. The ruffians had everything their own way—and yet there was enough spare strength on the car to have annihilated them. Is all the courage monopolized by the pickpockets? No doubt it is a nasty thing to run the chance of a thrust from a knife or a shot from a pistol. But a sudden blow at these ruffians would disable them from further mischief, and it is better to run some risk than let the street cars be sacked by highwaymen. The conductors ought to get some support from honest passengers; they have no easy time of it at present.

There is a probability, or something more, that the long-talked-of race between Mr. J. G. BENNETT's yacht, *Dauntless*, and Mr. ASHBURY's *Cambria*, will take place next year. As everybody knows, it is not Mr. BENNETT's fault that the match was not brought to an issue long ago. He has done all that lies in the power of one man to keep up the reputation of American yachtsmen for spirit, energy and pluck. But the terms of this race were hard to settle, and at one time it seemed most improbable that arrangements for the contest would ever be made. We are not in possession of full particulars on the subject, but we believe we shall be found correct in stating that the conditions will no longer present any difficulty. Mr. BENNETT has gained distinction enough as a yachtsman to last for one lifetime, and he could well afford to lose this race, but his perseverance and enterprise would alone lead us, in common with the public, to wish him success.

Apropos of the Temperance Mass Meeting: the speakers were at "the marriage of Cana in Galilee" again, though they might as well have let it alone. Rev. Mr. GERRELL, who pretty lead on "liquor," which certainly does for most people what "sighing and grief" did for Jack Falstaff—blows them up like bladders. These temperance meetings do some good, and everything considered, there is no reason to despair of the cause of temperance—since the growing intelligence of the time is all in favor of it. A go-ahead people who must work with hand and brain cannot afford to muddle itself with liquor. Another good help of temperance is the poisoning of the beverages by the distillers and dealers. Sensible people are afraid of them; and this also is one of the benefits of chemistry. For the rest it is probable our "drinking" is mainly kept up by the foreign emigrants who cling to their over-sea traditions. But time and the common schools will, no doubt, give a good account of these.

The Board of Health has been doing the City a vast amount of excellent service—such indeed as tempts one to make one more allusion to the "Augean stable." It has removed a great number of old nuisances and frightened some others, and brought about a wonderful improvement in the economy of the tenement houses and cellars, those nurseries of our most dangerous diseases. Such a Board is a vital necessity, as one of the permanent City institutions; for experience shows that the people of large cities need an "eternal vigilance" to prevent them from poisoning one another in a variety of ways. Much has been done; but more remains to do, since London, on its flats beside the foul stream of the Thames, shows a less mortality rate than New-York, on its high ground washed by its waters on all sides. Our Board of modern Ædiles should be always kept up in a state of watchful and even arbitrary efficiency, as overseers of public buildings and sewers, and guardians of the public health.

AMUSEMENTS.

Herrmann's Farewell Performances.

HERRMANN, the most skillful of all prestidigitateurs who have yet appeared among us, is soon, we hear, to resign his conjuring rod to other hands, and to retire into private life, there to enjoy well-earned fame and fortune. His present performances at the Academy of Music will, therefore, in all probability, be his last in this City. Using no apparatus like other performers, but relying wholly upon manual skill and digital dexterity, his tricks are the more mystifying and incomprehensible. It would be impossible to say which of them is the best, for he introduces so many modifications of old ones and so many that are entirely novel, that every evening's programme may be said to be new. Last night, among his freshest achievements, were "The Indian Handkerchief," "The Devil's Hat," and "The Magic Basket." An audience that filled the Academy witnessed the whole performance. Mr. HERRMANN appears to-night.

"The" Cardiff Giant.

Those of our readers whom a plenitude of giants has not wearied of their inspection, have now an opportunity of gazing upon the original giant, the story of whose discovery at Cardiff has appeared in print time and again. The genuine article, if we may apply that colloquial term to petrified mankind, is at present being exhibited at Apollo Hall, and to the continued wonderment of many visitors. We have already expressed an opinion as to the source whence all these giants flow, and do not care to recapitulate it now. We believe, however, that the man of gypsum at Apollo Hall is what may be called the artist's proof of the work, a reproduction of which only has been shown elsewhere. The sight-seer who follows the tide into the establishment we refer to, will behold quite an impressive sight. In the centre of an inclosed space the giant lies in state, surrounded by a railing, a ring of gas burners, a promenade circle, a raised balcony and an abundance of certificates as to his identity with the treasure trove. The effect of the exhibition is striking, at all events, and to the possessors of theories as to the antiquity of the giant, interesting in a high degree. So that a visit to Apollo Hall is worth making, after all. It can be paid, day or night, until further notice.

French Canadians in New-Hampshire.

From the Montreal Witness, Dec. 24.

A correspondent of *Le Pays*, writing from Concord, N. H., gives an account of visits paid by him to Manchester and Suncook, two towns of that State, and the social position of the numerous French Canadians settled there. Manchester is a handsome town of 25,000 inhabitants, of whom 3,000 are Canadians, although ten years ago there were but a dozen. The Canadians are well-to-do, and have property, and money in bank, as shown by a statement containing the names of sixty-seven of them, and the places in Canada from which they originally came. This statement shows amounts belonging to each individual varying from $8,000 to $500, in all $129,780, or an average of $2,000 each. A school taught by Mr. J. B. PRION, formerly of St. John, Quebec, is attended by 140 children of Canadians. At Suncook, eleven miles from Manchester, there are now about 600 Canadians. Five years ago there were only a score. It is also a manufacturing place, and Canadians are preferred as employes. A list is given here also of twenty-eight Canadians with bank accounts of from $15,000 to $500 each, in all $60,000, or an average of over $2,100 each. It would, therefore, appear that a goodly number of the French Canadians who have emigrated across the lines have found not only comfortable livelihoods, but even amassed wealth.

A Pony Express on the Arkansas Frontier.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, Dec. 17.

Few persons are aware of the existence of extended and important lines of mail service west of us, by means of which the towns in the Indian country and frontier posts west are provided with regular mails. B. F. FICKLIN, an old mail contractor, originator of the celebrated "pony express," from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Cal., is proprietor of a line from Fort Smith to Fort Concho, via Arbuckle, and from from Fort Concho to El Paso, and from San Antonio to Concho. The mail from Fort Smith to Sherman, Texas, is carried in four-horse post coaches two hundred miles in forty-eight hours, thence by two-horse hacks to Concho and El Paso, averaging one hundred miles, in twenty-four hours. Connected therewith is a branch route from Arbuckle to Fort Sill, in the Witchitah Mountain, one of the largest posts in the West, where are stationed eight companies of cavalry, and a rendezvous of 8,000 Indians, 300 miles from Fort Smith. The time is three days, in two-horse hacks. It is about 600 miles from Fort Smith to Concho. Mr. FICKLIN is also proprietor of a line from Fort Smith to Keatsville, sixty miles south from Springfield, Mo., daily, in two-horse hacks. General FRANK C. ARMSTRONG is the energetic and competent agent of these lines north of the Texas boundary. West of Concho the road has to be protected by troops, which then are not always able to afford protection to drivers and stock.

MORE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Conspiracy of the Loeb Brothers to Defraud the Government.

Extensive Illicit Whisky Operations—Endeavors to Suppress the Facts and to Shield the Culprits—Their Indictment—Report of Their Escape to Europe by the United States Marshal.

Yesterday United States Marshal Harlow reported to the District Attorney's office that Charles, Augustus and Mason Loeb, and Thomas F. Ray, against whom bench warrants had issued for their arrest, could not be found in this City by his deputies, and that he had good reason for believing that they had all fled to Europe. Some particulars about the Loeb case are necessary in connection with the above announcement, in order to show the offence with which the defendants were charged, and the urgent need for their escaping abroad to avoid a stigma on their names, which are well known in high and fashionable social circles. Heretofore the official documents in the case have circulated around the District-Attorney's office without exciting the faintest suspicion on the part of the reporters that they contained evidence of an enormous conspiracy to defraud the Government, involving, it is believed, nearly $1,000,000. It is only now that the facts in the case are presented to the public, although the alleged offence was perpetrated several months ago. On the 10th of July last G. B. Dutcher, Superintendent of Internal Revenue, made a report to the District-Attorney, informing him that his subordinates had seized a large distillery, situated at the corner of Tenth avenue and Thirty-third-street, on the ground that the owners had been detected in the act of manufacturing and selling spirits in an illicit manner. He said that a number of rubber pipes had been discovered underground in the distillery, and that they had their termination at a rectifying establishment at No. 511 West Thirty-third-street, a short distance off. He also expressed it as his belief that spirits in large quantities had been run through these pipes from the distillery to the rectifying establishment, and that they subsequently were covertly taken from the latter place and offered for sale, thus escaping internal revenue tax. At the time suspicion was first directed against the place, two revenue detectives were detailed to watch it, and to take note of everything that transpired. During their secret observations, which were carried on from the windows of a house on the opposite side of the street, they noticed that large quantities of molasses and grain and other raw material for manufacturing whisky, brought into the distillery, was vastly disproportionate to the meagre number of barrels of the manufactured fluid which were taken out. This discrepancy was reported to the proper officers, and an investigation followed, with the results stated above. No data were found at the time of the seizure by which could be determined the extent of the frauds or the exact period of their existence, but it afterward appeared that the illicit pipes had been in use for a considerable length of time. Charles, Augustus and Mason Loeb and Thomas F. Ray were ascertained to be the proprietors of the place, the three first named being brothers. The Loeb Brothers, as they were called, were well known in Fifth-avenue society for the brilliancy and perfection of their manners and conversation, and for the wealth which they were reputed to enjoy in consequence of extensive speculations during the war. Two of the brothers established the Gresham Hotel on Fifth-avenue a few months ago, and attempted to rival [illegible], but were ultimately obliged to sell out and abandon their enterprise, to leave for Europe. It is claimed on official authority, that after the capture of their distillery they were compelled to distribute bribes in a lavish manner in order to postpone action in their case. A libel was filed against the distillery in the United States District Court, and in September following Mr. Rollins appeared as counsel for the claimants. No answer was made to the claim, however, and accordingly, on the 11th of October last, Judge Blatchford granted a decree of condemnation and a writ of sale in the case. The property was sold in December for $47,000. On the 15th of the same month a criminal indictment was found against all four defendants, and on the following day bench warrants for their arrest were issued. The Deputy Marshals then became aware that the accused had left for Europe some time before, they apparently having received some intimation of the fate which was likely to befall them if they stayed here.

Storms in the Sun.

Professor J. D. Steele has communicated the following to the Elmira *Advertiser*:

"There appeared in the *Advertiser* some weeks since a paragraph, copied, I believe, from a Michigan paper, declaring that a column of magnetic light is shooting out from the sun at a prodigious speed—that it already reaches half way to the earth, and that, in all probability, by another Summer, we shall have celestial and atmospheric phenomena beside which our rudest Winter winds will seem like a 'June morning in Paradise.' In fine, that when this big tongue of fire touches the earth it will likely lap up our globe at one mouthful. Very many have made inquiries of me concerning this prodigy, and with your leave, I will try to satisfy their curiosity and perhaps allay their fears.

It has been known for some time that during a total eclipse red flames were seen to play about the edge of the moon. During the eclipses of 1860 and 1868 it was definitely settled that they were entirely disconnected from the moon, and were vast tongues of fire darting out from the sun's disc. By observations with the spectroscope, and also by means of the wonderful photographs of the sun taken by De La Rue during the eclipse of 1860, it was discovered that these fire mountains consisted mainly of burning hydrogen gas. This was precious information to secure in the midst of the excitement, and novelty, and in the brief duration of a total eclipse. It did not, however, satisfy scientific men. For two years Mr. Lockyer, aided by a grant from Parliament to construct a superior instrument, had been experimenting and searching in order to detect these flames at other times than at the rare occurrence of a total eclipse. On the 20th of October, 1868, he obtained a distinct image of one of the prominences, which he afterward traced entirely around the sun. Astronomers can, therefore, now study these flames at any time.

The result of observations now being taken show that storms rage upon the sun with a violence of which we can form no conception. Hurricanes swept over its surface with terrific violence. Vast cyclones wrap its fires into whirlpools, at the bottom of which our earth could lie like a boulder in a volcano. Huge flames dart out to enormous distances, and fly over the sun with a speed greater than that of the earth itself through space. At one time a cone of fire shot out 80,000 miles, and then died away all in ten minutes time. Besides such awful convulsions the mimic display of a terrestrial volcano or earthquake sinks into insignificance.

There is nothing in these phenomena to alarm us. They have, in all probability, happened constantly for ages past. That we have now means of investigating their nature and measuring their height and velocity, furnishes no cause of anxiety. Rumors of these discoveries have crept into the papers, and, exaggerated by repeated copying and sensational additions, have given rise to these mysterious and uncalled for predictions."

The Judiciary Article.

From the Troy Press, Dec. 28.

We learn that Hon. Jacob Hardenburgh, Senator elect from the Fourteenth District, has drawn up a bill setting forth specifically the provisions of the Judiciary article, and pointing out the way in which they should be carried out. This bill Senator Hardenburgh will introduce into the Senate, and it will probably pass. It is proper that these recommendations should come from Mr. Hardenburgh, inasmuch as he was the father of the article in the Convention, and it was owing to his advocacy of it that it passed that body.

Two Young Men Killed by Carelessness.

Correspondence of the Davenport Democrat.

Newton, Iowa, Monday, Dec. 20, 1869.

Last night about 12 o'clock a most heart-rending circumstance occurred in our city, whereby two young and promising boys, the only sons of a widowed mother, whose husband gave his life to our country's cause, is now doubly bereaved by the loss of her only stay and comfort. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows:

Mr. Cleveland and wife have been on a visit to friends in this place, and were at the house of Mrs. Annis, awaiting the arrival of the express train from the West, due at 1:25 A. M. The family of Mrs. Annis, consisting of two boys, (her only daughter being East on a visit,) Mr. Cleveland and wife, and a young man, a school teacher boarding at the house at the time. All present were enjoying themselves and having a pleasant time, as they were soon to lose the society of their visitors. During the conversation, the topic of the manual of arms was discussed, and upon the boys expressing a wish to witness the evolutions, the school teacher took a carbine belonging to Mr. Cleveland and began with the manual. He had proceeded as far as "take aim, fire," when one of the boys gave the command to fire, when he thoughtlessly, or accidentally, let the hammer down full on the nipple of the gun, and, to the terror of that fated household, the piece was discharged, the ball going through the head of the youngest son, killing him instantly, and then striking the elder in the body, producing a mortal wound, as the eldest died about 10 o'clock

[illegible] this morning. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland [illegible] withdrawn the [illegible] from the gun, and it is not a strange conjecture that the whole terrible calamity is the effect of carelessness.

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

Position of the Danish Government—Dissatisfaction with the Delay of Congress.

[Translated from the Copenhagen *Dagbladet* of Dec. 8, 1869.]

The convention of Oct. 24, 1867, by which the King of Denmark agreed, after repeated and urgent solicitations on the part of the United States Government, to sell to the Union the islands of St. Thomas and St. John for the sum of $7,500,000 in gold, ought, in accordance with its closing article, to have been mutually ratified in such good season as to admit of the exchange of ratifications at Washington on or before the 24th February, 1868. Although the subject was not submitted to the Danish Rigsdag until after the convention had been communicated to the American Senate, yet such prompt action was taken by that body, that Denmark was ready with her ratification in due season, while she had, in the meantime, complied with the requirements of article 1 regarding the vote to be taken on the islands themselves. On the part of the United States, however, nothing was done. The 24th of February passed without the Senate and its Committee deigning even to take the matter under consideration. It was not until the 15th of October following, nearly eight months after the term had expired, that an additional convention was concluded between Secretary Seward and the Danish Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Bille. The eight months which had passed were entirely left out of the count, and a further [illegible] given, covering one entire year from the date when the document was signed. That year too has passed without any result whatever, and now we find that a new additional convention has been concluded, bearing the signatures of Mr. Hamilton Fish, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr. F. Bille, the Danish Minister Resident, and extending the matter for another six months, or until April 14, 1870.

We cannot complain of any circumlocution in the explanation which is given of this further delay. "Circumstances have prevented a punctual compliance with that engagement;" these are the exact words, nothing more. But then we were sufficiently aware beforehand that the only "circumstance" which has blocked the way is the omission of the American Senate and the Committee of the Senate to give the question even that preliminary treatment which seems to us to be a matter of common duty, as well out of respect to the Executive power of the Union itself as out of regard to a foreign State, no matter how small that State may be.

We shall not, however, spend any time in guessing at what may be the final result of the matter. We shall not be willing, as long as it is possible, to place any reliance in those predictions which speak of an intention on the part of the United States to withdraw from a treaty which was called into existence solely by American initiative, and after pressing requests from men whom Denmark was justified in regarding not as private individuals, but as representatives responsible to and acting in the name of the Union. We intend, as long as we are able, to continue to believe that the Senate will not begin to create a universal distrust toward all international transactions in which the United States shall appear as one of the parties. We are perfectly well acquainted with the efforts which are being made in order to secure to the Union, by some means or other, a harbor in the Bay of Samana, on the island of San Domingo, and we are also aware that one of these semi-official and yet not responsible commissions, by which our own West India islands were visited, has recently been sent to San Domingo. During the month of August General Babcock, Senator Cole and Judge O'Sullivan visited that island, and probably agreed with President Baez upon some plan or other, which should be submitted to the Senate at the approaching meeting of Congress. It is not even improbable that the older plan of annexing the entire Republic of San Domingo may be reconsidered, and the London *Times*, in its remarkable delusion, has already congratulated the Union upon this new acquisition, and directed its attention to a similar acquisition of Hayti, Cuba and Porto Rico—why not Jamaica also? But we cannot discover that, in all these projects, even if they should succeed, there can be any reason, or even a decent pretence, for the Senate to reject a treaty, which was concluded with the King of Denmark more than two years ago, on his part certainly in good faith. On the contrary, as the starry flag spreads itself more and more over the West Indian Archipelago, it stands in higher need than ever of St. Thomas and its superb harbor as a central point of incalculable importance.

In any event, we are now contenting ourselves with the firm expectation that the six months extension which has just been agreed upon is absolutely to be the last, and that the Danish Government has so informed the authorities at Washington. The matter can no longer be kept in its present undefined shape; it must now come to a decision. The dignity of the Crown and of the country does not permit that one session after another shall pass in this way without the slightest action being taken, for it would ultimately appear as if Denmark were begging a favor of the Union, when the honest truth is that Denmark has only complied with America's own request. The Danish West India Islands have already suffered sensibly during the long and painful uncertainty that followed upon the vote which was taken two years ago under the strong influence of American promises; and their material interests, no less than their moral feelings, require that it should be made clear to them, without any further delay, to whom they really belong. Finally, the decision is of importance to our own domestic affairs. The undefined position of the North American question exerts a most unfortunate influence upon our Ministry, which, while on the one hand it is bound to await a solution, on the other hand is constantly embarrassed in its sphere of action and its future plans, by having constantly to consider an eventuality which may terminate its existence at any moment. The settlement of this question has gradually, by the force of circumstances, become almost a turning point in our domestic affairs, a starting point of plans and fancies; but like the Greek calendars, it has steadily receded. It is, therefore, equally necessary, with regard to our own domestic relations, that this matter shall come to an end. We believe that the limit which has been fixed upon in the last agreement may be taken as an evidence that such, also, are the views of our own Government. If we mistake not, it is just about this time that Congress assembles; and there will consequently be ample time between now and the 14th of April for the Senate to arrive at a decision.

THE DISASTER IN GREENE, R. I.

Further Particulars of the Fall of a Floor with Two Hundred and Fifty Persons on Christmas Eve—Wonderful Escapes from Death.

From the Providence Journal, Dec. 28.

The inhabitants of Greene Station and vicinity, on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, assembled together on the evening of Friday, the 24th, for the purpose of enjoying one of those merry-making Christmas times, which brings joy and gladness to the hearts of the old as well as to the young. About 250 had gathered in a building, 34x50, which was in process of erection by Mr. Chas. J. Borden, to be used as a dry goods and grocery store. The work had been hurried up with all possible dispatch, and was barely made comfortable for this occasion. This building was of two stories, and at this time the upper floor was permanently laid, while the lower one was covered with loose and temporary boards. The upper floor was supported in the centre by a green, round white oak shore, a little more than three inches in diameter at the top and five inches at the bottom. Another shore supported the ground floor in the cellar. The attention of those who were supposed to be judges was called to these supports, and they were deemed sufficient to withstand any pressure which might be brought to bear on them.

The festivities of the evening had been progressing with remarkable zest and good feeling, and were nearly concluded, when it was announced that Santa Claus had arrived in town and was on hand. All but two or three hurried from the lower to the upper floor to receive this distinguished personage. Santa Claus had unshipped his ponderous knapsack, and was about to commence the momentous work before him. All were crowding up to get a sight at the maneuvres and share in the fun. At that moment there was a crackling in the hall, a tremble of the floor, and the centre began to settle with a rush; down it was hurled against the lower floor, which in turn gave way, and timbers, benches, boards, candles, kerosene lamps, and all that joyous, happy assemblage of men, women and children, were in a moment piled up in the cellar below in inextricable confusion. The wild cry which arose in the going down, and the heartrending cries and screams from the ruins, would have appalled the stoutest heart. But this was of short duration. Strong arms and brave hearts were there. Never were men more cool and self-possessed. Some got out as best they could, and big holes were torn out of the high underpinning by them, and those within seized upon, extricated and passed out the sufferers with careful tenderness. Others hauled them up on to a piece of the floor which had not given way, and others were lifted up and taken out of the windows. By the indomitable exertions of citizens, in less than half an hour every human being was delivered. During the

[illegible] there was a wild-[illegible] scene. Fathers and mothers looking after their children, husbands for their wives, children for their parents, expecting every moment that some one of them would come out crushed, mangled or dead. And when it became known that every one who was buried into that [illegible] was still in the land of the living, a heartfelt shout of thanksgiving went up to God. Almost every one who experienced this casualty was more or less injured, but no one will probably die. Mrs. Albert Brown had a leg broken; Mrs. Stephen Wilcox had her knee crushed; a grandson of O. G. Waterman had his arm broken; Mrs. Asa Austin had her spine severely injured, but not broken, and a Mr. Humes came near bleeding to death from the rupture of a posterior nasal artery. Altogether, this was a most remarkable escape of many from destruction. The stoves remained on a bit of floor which did not go down with the wreck. Had these been buried down among the shavings and other combustibles of the cellar, saturated with kerosene oil, half of this imprisoned mass of men must have been burned to death.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Premium Rates, and the State Insurance—The Peril of Life Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent article on life insurance and the increase of rates on some classes of policies is certainly timely. One of two things must be true, either the rates for those classes have heretofore been too low, and consequently the dividends promised and paid—though promised and paid are not always the same thing—were not earned, or else the increase is uncalled for. My own impression, after considerable examination and inquiry, is that the raising of the rates is necessary to secure continued safety. [illegible] The truth is, that the rates which have been [illegible] by our older companies [illegible] few years showed that [illegible] taken by themselves the risks of lives insured by them were so high that they earned and could pay large dividends. But the condition of things has, I fear, now changed. Rates have not hitherto increased; indeed, through various allowances they have somewhat decreased. Expenses, too, have increased. But the great trouble is that the Companies do not now get the class of lives the older Companies did. When one particular Company first started for instance, it was very rarely that it was led to insure any one whose chance of life was not fully up to the average for which the Company's table of rates was calculated. In other words, it was a safe mathematical calculation to say that taking a thousand such lives as it then insured, the Company would receive from them in annual premiums and in interest thereon as much as it agreed to pay out. Experience has shown that it received a good deal more. But I greatly fear that the condition of things is different now. What with the competition for business among the increasing Companies and the devices of designing persons, I believe that with one thousand lives insured within two years past—or even further back—the probabilities are that the Companies insuring them will receive in annual premiums and interest much less than they have agreed to pay. This is, of course, only a matter of opinion, for it can be nothing else. We must wait fifteen, twenty or thirty years before we can learn certainly whether the opinion is correct, for only then can we ascertain what the rate of mortality has been among those thus recently insured. But there are some facts on which an opinion can be based. I think there is no person who has paid any attention to the subject who cannot of his own knowledge point out persons who have been insured within a few years, whom he knows to have been at the time in impaired health, and not to have been safe subjects for insurance at ordinary rates. I know of my own knowledge a case where I was so impressed with the fact that a man with whom I was doing business could not live long, that I refused to give him more than a very brief credit. He died in less than a year after that time, and not of any acute or sudden disease. After his death it appeared that within that year about $60,000 of insurance had been obtained on his life, much of it in our best Companies. In this case, too, the man resided in the City, where there was, of course, no difficulty in procuring reliable medical examination, which is not always to be had in the country. Within three months a medical gentleman interested in life insurance mentioned to me that he had incurred some odium because he had warned a company against taking a risk on the life of a neighbor, an ex-official of a neighboring county. On my asking him the reason why he took this course, he told me that he believed the man was incurably diseased, and could not live a year. The insured died in less than six weeks after this conversation, and it then appeared that there were $50,000 of insurance upon his life, $30,000 of which had been obtained since last Spring. A prominent State officer, who has been for years insured in the oldest Company in this country, told me recently that he for the first time felt a doubt when he found, a few weeks since, that a townsman of his, who he and every one else believed to be far gone in consumption, had recently secured a large amount of insurance—$30,000 or $40,000, I think—part of it in the Company in which he was himself insured. He added that this reminded him that within two years another man whom he at the time believed could not live many years, also procured a considerable insurance, and that the insured had already survived longer than he had thought he would.

The doubts suggested by these instances, occurring almost within my personal knowledge, are confirmed by some statistics which I find in the Massachusetts Insurance Reports, though I have looked in vain for similar information in the reports of our own Insurance Department. The Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner has for two or three years published a statement of the number and proportion of those insured in each Company who have died after having paid only one or two premiums. The value and suggestiveness of such a table is obvious. The annual premiums charged by our companies are based upon the calculation, which is true as to sound lives, that of a thousand persons insured at a given age, the average remainder of life of each person will amount to a given number of years. Thus, persons aged thirty are insured on the theory that their future lives will average about thirty-three years each. Some of course will live fewer years while others will keep up the average by living more. If this calculation is not correct, then the Company agrees to pay out more than it will receive, and so makes a bad bargain. Now, the table I have referred to shows an alarming proportion of persons who die within twelve months after being insured, and who have, of course, paid only one premium, and who take from the Company much more than they have paid in. The same is true as to deaths within two years after insurance.

I do not mean to be an alarmist. I believe our insurance companies are yet sound, but I believe they must exercise a greater care than they now do in the selection of lives to be insured or they will not long continue sound. Such a table as the Massachusetts Commissioner gives, continued and amplified, would furnish us a tolerable test, would be in a measure like the sounding lead to the navigator. Let our Insurance Commissioner require our companies to report how many persons have died within each of the last five years, after having paid but one premium, how many after two payments, and so on up to ten payments. Let them also be required to state the aggregate amount of net premiums and interest thereon received from each person so dying, and the amount insured in each such policy, together with the aggregate of net premiums and insurance in each such year, and we should get more real valuable information than in all the tables now published. Let him, then, go further, and require the Companies to state, as far as known, the causes of death in each such case, and we should then be able to form some opinion as to how large a proportion of these deaths occurred from diseases which ought to have been foreseen at the time of insurance.

To prevent misconception of my views, I may add that in what I have said I must not be understood as contending that only persons in good health should be insured. What I do mean is that only such persons should be insured at ordinary rates. If a person is in impaired health, or for any cause has not as good a prospect of life as the average, let him pay a higher rate, just as in fire insurance a hazardous risk costs more. If premium enough is paid, one risk is as safe for the Companies as another. B.

A Remarkable Case of Stabbing—A Knife Plunged to the Hilt Through a Man's Temple—It Takes the Full Strength of Five Men to Extract It—The Wounded Man Laughs and Jokes Under the Operation.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 27.

A row, and remarkable case of stabbing, took place Christmas, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on Broadway, near Eighth-street. Jerry Hogan was found lying there, with a knife buried to the hilt in his left temple. He was unable to speak, and was thought to be dying. Restoratives revived him, and he was taken to the Cincinnati Hospital. Here he was unusually facetious in his talk. "Doctor," he said, "I guess I'm a dead man." "You're worth two dead men," replied the doctor. "Well," said he, "I ain't fit to die. I'm too big a sinner."

While the surgeons were preparing to extract the knife he kept opening and shutting the part which stuck out of his head. "I just want to see how it feels. It don't hurt a bit, but seems like I had two heads. Well, an Irishman is hard to kill. We're a tough set. Life sticks to us mighty close."

When the surgeons got ready for work and found it impossible to extract the blade, they laid the man upon a couch upon the floor, with the left side of his head uppermost. Three men with might and main held his head down. The engineer brought his pipe tongs in to grasp the hilt of the knife. This gave a sort of handle for the surgeon and engineer to pull by. All things ready, the surgeon and engineer took hold each with both hands, and tugging steadily with all their power, against three pairs of hands holding the head down, the knife came out with a jerk, thanks to a rivet of good true steel. Hogan bore it without flinching, exclaiming when the feat was accomplished, "Now my two heads have come together and it feels good."

The weapon was a common two-bladed pocket-knife, the blade used well worn. It penetrated two and a half inches. The optic nerve is not injured. It is thought that Hogan is in no danger—that, on the contrary, he will recover without difficulty. How the affair took place, why and who drove that knife through Hogan's skull, is a secret locked in his chest. This much he reveals: He was drinking and carousing all Christmas with a party. In the evening the party were in a serene mood. Wrath mingled in the discussion. The logic of cold steel and mighty muscle cut short the debate, closed it, and broke up the assembly. Drs. Ritchie and Vinnedge officiated in extracting the knife and dressing the wound.

DENIED A GRAVE.

An Assassin's Bones Refused a Resting Place in Consecrated Ground—His Grave in the Wilderness Robbed for the Dissecting Room.

From the Freeport (Penn.) Gazette, Dec. 27.

Several days ago we published in these columns the sickening details of the execution by the Sheriff of Butler County, under the provisions of a law which disgraces the statute book of an intelligent and progressive Commonwealth, of one Zachariah Taylor Hockenberry, convicted of the heinous crime of slaying his cousin, the object of his heart's affection. We thought that that chapter would end the terrible volume of sin, infatuation and wickedness. But not so. When the cold and rigid corpse was cut down, and after it had been publicly exposed to the inspection of hundreds of morbid beings, who crowded about the jail to glean the particulars of a too secret vindication of the law, the question of a Christian burial occurred. There were friends present who demanded and received the lifeless remains of the murderer, and hustled in a rude and tawdry coffin, they were driven with a brisk and careless trot to the Prospect burial ground. Here, just as the corpse was about to be lowered to a last and final resting-place, in peace of sepulchered Christians, men, who had not a shadow of charity in their souls, made their appearance, and in a mock spirit of holy horror demurred, objected and positively refused to permit the remains of the cold-blooded and unfortunate murderer to repose beneath the shade of the cypress trees of Prospect. These good yeomen wanted no bad company when they arose on the grand day of final consummation.

The corpse was then again reconveyed into the rude country hearse, and with a still brisker trot the ride to the next burial place was made. St. Clair Cemetery, a small though enchanting village of the dead, was the objective point. Thither, over rough roads, the hearse hurried. The terrestrial guardian of the deceased owned a lot in the ground, and he defied all powers to keep him from depositing therein the remains of his unfortunate dead client. The grave was dug. The sexton was there with the necessary means to lower the coffin, and the spade to hurl earth upon earth and forever hide decaying mortality. The solemn prayer had been uttered and the murderer's bones were about to be lowered, when gray-haired and venerable trustees appeared and out of their hallowed mouths proclaimed that the murderer's bones must rest elsewhere. They refused to listen to reason. They had made up their verdict, and the guilty, blood-stained murderer of his fair and pretty cousin, though cold and powerless in death, was blankly refused a place to sleep the sleep of death in the secluded churchyard of St. Clair. Again the rude coffin was lifted, and with more impatience than tenderness was thrust into the hearse, and again the horses were whipped into a lively trot. The day had waned and night was about the driver and his attendants, as a quiet and lonely spot in the dreary wilderness outskirting the pretty town of Butler was reached and, in the light of the pale moon, a trench two feet deep and six feet long was thrown up and the body of Zachariah Taylor Hockenberry was solemnly deposited. The tall trees waved and moaned a requiem and the overtasked undertaker heaved a sigh as he stuck a fragment of wood over the grave to mark the spot, and leaped into the box with the irate driver, and rubbing his hands expressed his thanks that the murderer had at last found a place to rest his head in death.

But others were not content to leave him to enjoy the solitude of death. As rumor has it, a young physician of this city got word of the negligent burial, and, with a professional ardor quite refreshing, he reported the fact to his brother limbs; and, inasmuch as the dissecting room was barren a good healthy subject since Fricke died on the gallows, an excursion was at once arranged to the woods near Butler. Lamps, picks and shovels in the hands of a quartet of fearless students were the results of a prolonged dead-room discussion. At Freeport these gallant enthusiasts of science procured a light two-horse wagon, and set forth to secure the prize. The spot was reached just as the shadow of night was setting, and a few vigorous efforts exposed, in all its wierdness, the coffin of the deceased. Quick as thought it was robbed of its contents. The stiff, muscular body of the recent victim of a cruel law was snatched and crowded into a bag, in which many a corpse had previously found place. Homeward came the party as fast as the spanking team could bring them. At Freeport they had to await a train, and the death bag attracted some little attention, which was diverted by the boldest of the grave robbers assuring the curious that it contained nothing but potatoes. As potatoes it was entered on the train, but, fearful of discovery, the ring-leader of the excursionists rode to Allegheny in the baggage car, astride the corpse.

In an old, dilapidated-looking building, with green shutters that have not admitted a ray of light to the interior for a full decade of years, a building that is gorged from cellar to attic with dry bones and human skulls, the mortal remains of the executed murderer found place. The keen knife of science made quick work of the corpse, and the hideous, grinning, fleshless skull sits in place on the table of one of our prominent physicians, who points to it and says to his visitors, "If you would know thyself measure that with your own head." Hockenberry on earth means nothing now. His boiled and bleached bones may rattle a moral in the dissecting room, but his grossly-violated grave will not speak for the sins and faults and misdeeds of the corpse once permitted to rest thereunder. Science has captured the murderer in death, and may the living profit from the knowledge derived at the point of the too-ready dissecting knife, which makes no distinction between old or young, rich or poor, wicked or good.

Another Grave in Cleveland Despoiled of Its Contents.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Dec. 27.

On Thursday last John Sutter, 46 years of age, who lived on Commercial-street, was buried in Woodland Cemetery. The "resurrectionists" having been quite troublesome of late, the sexton placed a private mark upon the grave, to enable him to detect any disturbance by the ravagers. On Friday morning an examination of the grave revealed the fact that it had been visited during the night. The mound of earth had been carefully replaced, not differing in appearance from that made by the sexton's spade, except that the mark had disappeared; the sexton immediately caused the grave to be opened. No sooner was the coffin reached than the work of the despoilers was apparent. The cover had been broken open, evidently without lifting the coffin to the surface, and the corpse removed. The latter had been divested of its clothing, all the articles of which were thrown back into the coffin. This was doubtless done to prevent the garments from serving to assist in identification, in case a search should be made for the body.

Information was given to the authorities and on Saturday about noon, Sergeant Madigan and Detective Munsell, armed with a warrant, made a careful search of the Medical Colleges, and of the Hospital on the Heights, without, however, finding any traces of the missing body. Other "subjects" for the scalpel of the medical student were found, but the one they sought was either carefully concealed, or what is more likely, had been shipped to some other city.

The Swords of General Twiggs.

As the readers of the Times are already aware, a suit has been commenced against Benjamin F. Butler, in the Superior Court, for the recovery of the possession of the "Twiggs Swords." It appears that subsequent to the commencement of the action, an order was obtained for the examination of the defendant, and he being advised by his counsel that an appearance was not necessary, disregarded the order. A motion is now made on behalf of the plaintiff to punish General Butler for contempt in having disobeyed the order for examination. The motion was opposed, on the ground that under the act of Congress, a petition having been filed to remove the trial of the cause to the Circuit Court of the United States, all proceedings in the State Court had ceased; decision reserved.

Mr. McCarthy for motion; Mr. Trull, of the firm of Devlin, Miller & Trull, opposing.

Jeff. Davis in Alabama—He is Moved to Tears by an Affecting Incident.

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat, Dec. 18.

Ex-President Davis, the distinguished and honored representative of the "Lost Cause," came up from Memphis on the train which reached here at 1:30 P. M. to-day. He was on his way to visit Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr., at his plantation (where he now resides) near Gurleysville, twenty miles east of Huntsville. It is hoped that he will find it convenient, before his return to Memphis, to visit our city, where he will be sure to receive a hearty welcome.

A gentleman who was on the train with Mr. Davis [illegible] a lady passenger, [illegible] walked up to the ex-President and asked: "Is this Mister Jefferson Davis?" "Yes, Madam," he replied. "Well, Sir, I lost my husband in the cause which you espoused, and" (giving him a hearty shake of the hand, with the tears trickling down her cheeks) "I feel just like I was meeting with my father." She gave the name of her deceased husband, and Mr. Davis recollected him as the gallant Major of a Confederate Battery. She said she had been broken up by Wilson's raid, and was now trying to get back with her children to her old home in Georgia. The ex-President and other gentlemen were moved to tears by the affecting incident, and contributed money to help her on her way.

MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

A Night Watchman Shot and Killed While on Duty—The Assassin Still at Large.

Thomas Hays, a night watchman at Harbeck's stores, Furman-street, foot of Montague, was shot in the right breast about 6:30 o'clock last evening, and died on entering the City Hospital. He was observed staggering along Furman-street by the driver and conductor of an Atlantic-avenue car, who went to him and found that he was in a dying condition. They conveyed him to the Forty-second Precinct Station House, and thence he was taken to the City Hospital. He made a statement to the effect that while watching on the dock adjoining the stores he saw a man named Edward Perry prowling around, and chased him through an alley toward Furman-street, when Perry turned and fired at him, hitting him in the breast, and then immediately ran along Furman-street toward Atlantic-street.

Perry is a junk dealer, having a shop under one of the arches at the Wall-street Ferry, and was lately seen [illegible] in view while lounging around the docks. His house, No. 133 Furman-street, was searched, but he could not be found. A policeman on duty at the South Ferry is said to have seen him going over to New-York, but not knowing anything about the shooting, he did not arrest him. Mr. Hays resided at No. 203 North Second-street, Williamsburg, is about 30 years of age, and leaves a family.

Arrest of a Man for the Murder of His Aged Mother.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., Michael Mead, aged 46, of No. 14 Baxter-street, quarreled with his mother, Margaret Mead, aged 80, and kicked and beat her in a most brutal manner. Mr. Geo. Kellock, the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, sent the old woman to Bellevue Hospital, on the representations of her son, who stated that she was sick and destitute. Mrs. Mead died on the 27th inst., when the real facts were ascertained. Michael disappeared on hearing of his mother's death, and was not discovered until yesterday, when the Sixth Ward Police arrested him in a neighboring tenement house. He was locked up at the Franklin-street Police Station to await the action of Coroner Flynn, who will investigate the case to-day.

To Whom it May Concern.—Have you ever believed you may [illegible] with the [illegible] preparations offered as substitutes? If so, they disgust you, of course, but [illegible] prevent [illegible] using Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, which is clear and harmless as water, is all respects agreeable, and effects the desired object thoroughly and satisfactorily.—*Advertisement.*

A Good Sewing Machine is a necessity in every household—a poor one is an incumbrance: The Grover & Baker Machine [illegible] for domestic and general family use. The stitch also is more beautiful and durable than any other stitch that I know of. The machine is so simple that it is [illegible] one can manage it.—[illegible] Grover & Baker [illegible].—*Advertisement.*

To the Public.

Having seen in the *Commercial Advertiser* of this evening a very inaccurate statement of my knowledge of the transactions of Mr. Oakley, the Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, I deem it necessary to state that a full examination is now being had by a Committee of the Board of Directors. The Government Examiner is now also engaged in investigating the affairs of the bank, and I confidently rely upon such examinations to show that I am wholly blameless in the matter.

Any statement or insinuation to the contrary, I pronounce wholly incorrect, without any foundation in fact. S. E. Sproulls, President.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1869.—*Advertisement.*

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No. 4 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., offer their fine stock of Silver-Plated Ware at very low prices until the 1st of January. Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Ice Pitchers, Casters, Staple and Fancy Articles in great variety for Holiday Presents. The oldest Plated Warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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Has finally exploded, but Pratt's Astral Oil will not. Burn dangerous oils no longer. No. 108 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Boy Choirs are employed in twelve New-York churches. Boys' clothing in full styles can be bought to the best advantage of Freeman & Burr, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at Fuller & Co.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

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Dean's Cakes for New Year Tables at his only store, No. 863 Broadway, between 18th and 20th sts., two doors above Arnold, Constable & Co. The other place has gone into other hands.

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MARRIED.

CADWELL—TAULMAN.—At the residence of the bride's grandparents, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., of this City, Elisha J. Cadwell, of this City, to Cornelia, eldest granddaughter of Peter H. Taulman, Esq., of Piermont.

DELISSER—CUMMING.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1869, by Rev. Edward Jessup, Samuel Delisser to Anna Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Thos. W. Cumming, all of Brooklyn.

PARSONS—DARRAH.—In the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, General Lewis B. Parsons, of the City of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Elizabeth Darrah, daughter of the late Henry T. Darrah, of the same city.

SMITH—WAYER.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 23, at the residence of Geo. W. Wayer, by Rev. I. B. [illegible], Dickinson, Edward K. Smith, of New-York City, to Annie E. Wayer, formerly of Brownsville. No cards.

DIED.

BERRY.—In New-York, on Sunday, Dec. 26, Emily Hatfield, wife of Robt. W. Berry, of Hackensack, N. J., and daughter of General James S. Hatfield, of Hoboken, N. J.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ's Church, Hackensack, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Train from New-York leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 12 M.

COCHRAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, Charles F. Cochran, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 4 East 38th-st., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

HOGAN.—At Clinton, N. C., on Friday, Dec. 24, of consumption, Annie E., wife of J. [illegible], of Rahway, N. J.

HOYT.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 27, Mary A. Hoyt, youngest daughter of the late John C. Hoyt, of Utica, N. Y.

Funeral services at Bound Brook, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., and at Utica on Friday, at 11 A. M.

LOCKER.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 27, suddenly, Mary A., wife of J. Halsey Locker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, John E. Royce, No. 225 West 20th-st., New-York.

RENNEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, Mary Renney, eldest daughter of the late Renney [illegible], in her [illegible] year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her nephew, Wm. H. Renney, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 204 West [illegible]-st.

SEAMAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 26, at the residence of her parents, Thos. and Abby A. Jacobus, No. 146 Waverley-place, Abby A. Seaman, wife of J. C. Seaman, aged 26 years, 4 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WANSER.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, [illegible], wife of John Wanser, aged 50 years, [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 30, at 2 P. M., from the Methodist M. E. Church without further notice.

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THE CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—The Christmas Festival of the Parish Sunday School will be held in the Church on WEDNESDAY (this instant) EVENING, at 6 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Tyng of St. George's Church, and Rev. W. T. Sabine, will address the children.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 1869, will close at this office at 11:30 A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:15 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 11:00 A. M.
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With thirty-seven steel engravings, from designs by GUSTAVE DORE. Bound in one volume, folio, silver and gilt stamping. (The design for binding furnished by Doré.) Price, $20.
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OTHER FINE-ART GIFT BOOKS.
These volumes attach to themselves a permanent value, not only for the excellence of the illustrations, with which they are embellished, but also for their real intrinsic merits. They may be had in either cloth or morocco bindings.

	Prices in Cloth Bindings.
Gems of English Art	$10 00
Samuel Rogers's Poetical Works	10 00
North Coast, and Other Poems	10 00
Birket Foster's Pictures of English Landscapes	10 00
Wayside Posies	10 00
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress	10 00
Burns' Poems and Songs	10 00
Goldsmith's Poetical Works	6 00
The Home Affections Portrayed by the Poets	6 00
The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe	6 00
Tennyson's Poetical Works	6 00
English Sacred Poetry	6 00
Wordsworth Poetical Works	6 00

STANDARD WORKS.
A list including various editions of Shakespeare, also editions of some of our most celebrated novelists, together with other works of permanent interest, most of them containing illustrations by the first artists of Great Britain. These works may be had in various styles of binding appropriate for the season.

	Price in Cloth Binding.
Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare, 8 vols	$40 00
Staunton's Shakespeare, Gilbert's illustrations, 3 vols	22 50
Hazlitt's Shakespeare, 4 vols	7 00
Campbell's Shakespeare, 1 vol	7 00
Wood's Illustrated Natural History, 3 vols	21 00
Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols	15 00
Bulwer's Novels, 22 vols., cr. 8vo	33 00
Marryatt's Novels, 11 vols., 12mo	16 50
Lever's Novels, 21 vols., bound in 8	20 00
Ainsworth's Novels, 16 vols	24 00
Montaigne's Chronicles, 2 vols	5 00
Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson	3 50
The Spectator, 4 vols	6 00

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,
Publishers,
No. 416 Broome-st., (second block east of Broadway.)

"MADE UP OF ALL ENGLAND'S BEST."
EVERY SATURDAY,
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POLITICAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.
ALL UNION REPUBLICAN ELECTORS, Residents of the City of New-York, enrolled under the call issued by the Special Committee on Reorganization, are requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts on the evening of Dec. 31, 1869, between the hours of 7 and 9½ o'clock, at the places hereinafter designated, for the purpose of electing officers of their respective District Associations, and delegates to a General Committee for the year 1870, pursuant to the compact for reorganization and consolidating under one General Committee all organizations representing the Republican electors of the City of New-York.

The ratio of representation to the General Committee shall be that fixed and recognized by the Union Republican State Convention.

The officers to be elected for each District Association shall be respectively a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and an Executive Committee, equal in number to at least three times (but not more than five times) the number of election districts in their respective Assembly Districts.

The Inspectors of Enrollment will act as Inspectors of Election, who shall certify the result in writing immediately after its announcement, upon the evening of the election, and return to the member of this Committee representing their respective Congressional District sub-Committees a duplicate certificate of the result for confirmation by this Committee.

The election shall be held at the following places in the several districts:

I.	No. 9 Beach-st.
II.	Shakespeare Hotel
III.	No. 375 Broome-st.
IV.	No. 206 East Broadway
V.	No. 210 Spring-st.
VI.	No. 124 Clinton-st.
VII.	No. 26 University-place.
VIII.	Bank's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.
IX.	Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square.
X.	No. 265 Bowery.
XI.	Headquarters, 23d-st. and Broadway.
XII.	Humboldt Hall, No. 96 Avenue C.
XIII.	Briggs' Hall, No. 130 West 24th-st.
XIV.	Masonic Hall, 13th-st., near 4th-av.
XV.	Continental Hall, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st.
XVI.	Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av.
XVII.	Wigwam, 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
XVIII.	No. 663 4th-av.
XIX.	79th-st. and Broadway.
XX.	Nineteenth Ward Hall, 38d-st. and 4th-av.
XXI.	Harmony Hall, corner 3d-av. and 119th-st.

By order of the Joint Committee on Reorganization.

WM. H. DE CAMP,	WILLIAM HOWE, Jr.,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,	WILLIAM B. WHITE,
JAMES McLAREN,	JOHN DUKE,
THOS. E. STEWART,	JAMES W. BOOTH,
CHAS. T. POLHAMUS,	NORMAN STRATTON,
JOHN J. O'BRIEN,	GEO. H. VAN CLEFT.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.—In consequence of our inability to procure the Hall advertised, the election will be held at Grimm's Garden, corner 3d-av. and 48th-st.

JOHN W. OLIVER, WM. A. DARLING,
JAMES JACKSON, NICHOLS H. BABCOCK,
Inspectors.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale of Brewery and other property on Fifty-eighth-street, which was advertised by JAS. M. MILLER to take place yesterday, was adjourned by order of the referee to Jan. 11, 1870. JOSEPH MCGUIRE's sale of factory property, on Bleecker and West Eleventh streets, was also postponed, and will take place on Friday the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock. To-day JAS. M. MILLER sells six lots near the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Sullivan-st., Nos. [illegible], h. and l., [illegible] ... $45,000
9th-st., s. s., 103.4 ft. w. of Avenue C, h. and l., 24.8x98.11 ... 12,000
10th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x92.3 ... 15,500
27th-st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 10th-av., h. and l., 25x98.9 ... 8,000
44th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., h. and l., 25x100.5 ... 9,000
49th-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5 ... 2,450
75th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 ... 1,700
Nagle-av., w. s., plot No. 58, Isk. Dyckman's, [illegible] ... 15,000
2d-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 33d-st., 25x101.4 ... 12,000
7th-av., w. s., 104.11 ft. s. of 27th-st., h. and l., 25x100 ... 26,000

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 239 ... [illegible]
Elizabeth-st., Nos. [illegible], 5 years, per year ... 3,000
41st-st., No. 106 E., 3 years, per year ... 500
2d-av., No. 174, 3 years, per year ... 1,300
8th-av. and 49th-st., s. e. corner, 5 years, per year ... 3,800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

6th-av., n. s., part lot No. 400, Wakefield, [illegible] ... $600
Turnpike Road, w. s., adjoining C. Brandreth's, [illegible] ... $700

Yonkers.

Morris-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Hamilton-av., [illegible] ... $1,500
Morris-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Hamilton-av., [illegible] ... 1,350
Morris-st. and Franklin-av., n. w. corner, [illegible] ... 2,000
Riverdale-av. and Northern Terrace, n. w. cor., Swift's property ... 22,500
Vineyard-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of High-st., [illegible] ... 400

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bowery-st., n. s., 1,150 ft. from Greenburg-st. ... $800
Lyman-st., e. s., 200 ft. from Hamburgh-place, [illegible] ... 300
Summit-st. and Pennsylvania-av., n. e. corner, 50x100 ... 3,300
Colden-st., cor., 100 ft. from Warren-st. ... 500
Warren-st., s. s., 50 ft. from Colden-st., 25x100 ... 500
Summit-st., w. s., 97 ft. from Warren-st., 25x100 ... 2,000
Washington-st., w. s., 75 ft. from Spring-st., 2 indefinite plots ... 3,500
Lillie-st., w. s., 25 ft. from Kinney-st., 25x100 ... 500
[illegible] ... 1,000

East Orange.

Central-av., w. s., [illegible] ... $800

West Orange.

Northfield road, [illegible] ... $6,000

South Orange.

Ira Taylor's property, [illegible] ... $800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, basement and first story, trimmed with hard wood and frescoed, plumbed throughout with lead-incased block-tin pipe; will be sold furnished, or leased for a term of years with furniture; house, 20x60; lot, 20x98.9 inches; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. [illegible] West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—A CIRCULAR SAW MILL, UPright frame, Lane's patent, suitable for upper and lower saw carriages, 24 feet of wood; patent set works, setting both ends of log at once; saw, Emerson's best, 48 inches in diameter, with movable teeth; all in perfect order; price, $800. Address L. K. J., Marshland Post Office, Staten Island.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, a valuable and elegant mansion, belonging to one of our distinguished citizens now absent from the City. The property, having a large area of ground, is well calculated for a family of affluence or for some public building or a hotel. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; also lot and two-story building on the rear suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address E. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated; one hour from N. Y.; for sale low. Also, cottages and houses to let, for the season, or yearly. BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 12 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—AN ELEGANTLY furnished house, 25x100, in 36th-st., near 5th-av.; four stories above basement; furnished throughout in the most complete and expensive manner; frescoes by Myer; furniture from Hutchins, nearly new; rent $10,000 per annum on a lease of three or five years, to a private family only who can afford to live in an expensive house and take care of the same; servants (reliable) can be kept if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.
New corner store, Mercer-st., 25x85.
New houses, 52d-st., near 6th-av., 12.6x50.
New cottages, 107th-st., near Boulevard, 22x31.
Offices, No. 289 Broadway.
Apply to W. R. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron front store No. 568 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE TO LET FOR THE WINTER—Located on North Washington-square, near 5th-av.; a good stable containing six stalls, coachman's rooms, carriage room, water, gas, &c.; terms moderate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE HALL, WITH SMALL rooms attached, suitable for church purposes, balls, lectures, &c. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUable down-town store; property very low for cash, or exchange for other property; title perfect. Address C. A. WOOD, M. D., No. 25 Waverley-place.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. E. CONKLIN, No. 19 6th-av.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—New No. 420 6th-av., near 26th-st. Apply on the premises; owner there from 11 to 12 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 TO $15,000—A PARTY CONtrolling a trade of over $600,000 in goods in general use by grocers, which pay a good profit, would like to unite with a gentleman with above capital, with a view of developing a large and first-class business. Address CASH SALES, Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner, with fifty to one hundred thousand dollars as additional capital, in a wholesale dry goods house now forming. Address C. W. MOORE, (Formerly of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.,) No. 382 Broadway.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—A MEMBER OF the Board, of several years' standing, who can influence considerable business, desires either a partner with capital or to associate himself with a house already formed, on a salary or otherwise. Address "BROKER," Box 2,189 Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. [illegible] Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. [illegible] Bowery.

SOAP BUSINESS.—WANTED, A RESPONsible firm to take the agency of a family soap of the very best quality. Apply to Mrs. RAYNOR, No. 117 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1869, to day of payment will be added. On the 15th day of January, prox., warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st. On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Fulton and Concord sts., Dec. 15, 1869. Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that interest at the rates of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM on [illegible] SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on [illegible] Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit. MOSES WEBSTER, President.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST. ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square and New-Bowery. On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay INTEREST at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto under the by-laws. HARRISON HALL, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or on JAN. 4, will draw interest from Jan 1. GERMAN SPOKEN. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 8. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D. On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under. Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 3, 1870. ANDREW MILLS, President. JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $2,927,342 01. N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN MOLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. R. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 287 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Act.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of $1 received. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, New-York, Dec. 27, 1869. INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM BREESE, Secretaries.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York. JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1870.—INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid [illegible] on and after Jan. 17, 1870 [illegible] posit on the first day of each month from May 1 to October [illegible] principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—The usual semi-annual dividend of interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit one or three months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on or after Jan. 17. R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 23, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE BUSINESS OF LOCKWOOD & CO., bankers and brokers, will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name, JAMES H. BENEDICT retiring.
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
LUCAS I. VAN BOSKERCK,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, JR.,
WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD,
THOMAS R. CAPEN,
JAMES S. WELLS.
The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by LEGRAND LOCKWOOD. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between F. FREDERICK LENHART and JAMES V. D'HERVILLY, under the name of LENHART & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by the undersigned. F. F. LENHART, JAS. V. D'HERVILLY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

THE FIRM OF E. F. MANY & CO., carpet dealers, Nos. 14 and 16 6th-av., has been dissolved by the death of Mr. EDWARD F. MANY. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, Mr. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged or even old men permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the care of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. F. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 9 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery (late at No. 3 Division-st.), can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

DEBILITY AND PRIVATE COMPLAINTS of either sex cured immediately by DR. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood is restored by his invigorator in fifteen minutes.

THE GREAT CANCER DOCTOR OF THE WEST.—Cancers taken out without the knife at the Equalizer Institute, No. 386 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

KRYOLITE
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or, CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT, Pittsburg, Penn.

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR HOME Washer and Sherman Wringer. In operation daily at No. 13 Barclay-st., near Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS, NO. 60 BROADWAY.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON. NO. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange at most liberal rates all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and Bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business. JAY COOKE & CO.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, (The same as our Incorporated Bank.) NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates. 4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.

In denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile, covers a completed road [illegible] and is a first and only mortgage. The line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of ... $10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at ... 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds ... 1,500,000
Total ... $15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½, and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York. TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST. Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.) COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS of First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS of First Mortgage Bonds,
due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 3d proximo, less Government tax. Also due
JAN. 1, 1870.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD COUPONS, of Consolidated 7 Per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 10th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company. The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered. Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 20th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY 8 PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS. Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad. Interest payable semi-annually, (March and September,) and free from Government tax. A desirable security for estate and trust funds, or any other investment requiring ABSOLUTE SAFETY. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NO. 33 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869. TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from the 10th of December inst. until 1st of January, prox. A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at [illegible], and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands. CORNE & STANTON, No. [illegible] Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK ... $3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS ... $2,000,000.

Length of road, [illegible] miles. The bonds are limited to less than $20,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth [illegible] after the completion of the road at least double that cost. The road is a connecting line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, [illegible] under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company, [illegible] New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best-paying railways in the country.

TWENTY-TWO MILES ONLY REMAIN UNFINISHED.

The work is being pushed rapidly forward, and TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING OVER THE ENTIRE LINE DURING THE ENSUING MONTH. About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois command justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clauses of the Bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS. Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1869.
To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:
SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872. The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:
1,000,000 January, 1870. 1,000,000 July 15, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. 1,000,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.
The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.
I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 21, 1869. THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York. The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid agreeable to notice of drawing given by this Department, Oct. 1, 1869. EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869. THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. H. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER [illegible]-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Trustees of this Company, and Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 212 Broadway, on the second TUESDAY in January, (11th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 16, 1869.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	114¾	115¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	114¾	114¾
Coupon, 1881	115¾	116	5-20 Coupon, '68	[illegible]	115
5-20 Regis., 1862	111¾	112¼	10-40 Regis.	[illegible]	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	112	112¾	10-40 Coupon	108¾	109
5-20 Coupon, '64	112	112½	Gold	120½	120¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	112	112½	U. S. Cur. 6's	108¾	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114¾	114¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER. THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS IN STATE OF ILLINOIS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuation of property ... [illegible]
Whole indebtedness of township ... [illegible]

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge. Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan. ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.
All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence. TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION. NO. 18 BROAD-ST. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL ... $1,000,000
PAID IN ... $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank. — G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro. — T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co. — JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson. — R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro. — JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co. — RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance. Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement. JOHN BONNER, President. D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN & GRAND RAPIDS RAILROAD COMPANY. EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by Michigan Central Railroad Company and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. For sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 94 BROADWAY. Deal in United States, Railway and other securities.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869. THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at this office, will close on the 31st inst. and reopen Jan. 15, proximo. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at their banking house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and remain open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869. AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

1870. JANUARY INTEREST. [illegible] SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER OF CANAL-ST. The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 21. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank books in German, French and English. E. A. QUINTARD, President. [illegible], Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. [illegible], 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870. A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869. DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDING, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, (SOUTHERN BRANCH.) Coupons of the Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on Jan. 1, will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD. The semi-annual Coupons falling due upon the bonds of this road on the 1st day of January, 1870, will be paid at our office. LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD. The semi-annual coupons falling due upon the bonds of this road, on the 1st day of January, 1870, will be paid at our office. LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869. NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months; also, a Dividend of One (1) per Cent. out of the surplus assets of the Company, both free of Government tax, and payable at this office on the 15th day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst. and reopen on 17th of January next. M. K. JESUP, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 21, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January, 1870. C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Mass. WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1870. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier. NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on FRIDAY, 24th inst., until Jan. 3. H. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after 3d of January next. The transfer book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 51 CEDAR-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid [illegible] at the office of the Company on and after the 3d of January next, less Government tax. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 4, 1870. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 until Jan. 10. GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of all taxes, payable on the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that day. JOHN T. [illegible], Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869. FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of $5 per share and the Government tax will be paid on and after the 3d day of January ensuing. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869. THE COUPONS OF THE OHIO AND Mississippi Railway Company Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1869. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 3d January, 1870. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. to 3d January, proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, No. 70 Broadway, New-York. The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until 3d January next. SAMUEL M. POND, Treasurer.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York.—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. [illegible]. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 15th day of December, 1869: Voted, That the dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 3d day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston. Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 4th of January next. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869. THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only. NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina. Coupons will be received for examination on and after 20th inst. H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. [illegible], 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 9th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M. A. L. [illegible], Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next. The transfer books will be closed on the 1st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 18th day of January next. By order of the Board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. [illegible], 1869. NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 22d inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d December to the 3d of January, both days inclusive. [illegible], Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, [illegible], NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per Cent. [illegible]

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, NEW-YORK OFFICE, [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869. THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON [illegible] due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the [illegible] National Bank [illegible]

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment inclusive. [illegible] BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1870. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 3, 1870. W. E. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869. THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1870; until when the transfer books will remain closed. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, Dec. 24, 1869. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 3d of January next. The transfer book will remain closed until the day of payment inclusive. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. [illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869. THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New-York. D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. THE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons (Bonds of 1868) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17. THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass. THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York. WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass. THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York. WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3 proximo. R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer book will be closed from this date to day of payment. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF BUCHANAN COUNTY, MISSOURI, issued to the ST. LOUIS and ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after that day, upon presentation, free of tax. GEORGE LYON, Treasurer, Buchanan County, Mo.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President. ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK HAS DECLARED the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation, at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

ORIENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the past five months, free from tax, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, the 3d of January prox. H. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier. NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—FORTY-FIFTH Dividend.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1869.—The usual quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared out of the net profits of the last three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 3, 1870. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Co., due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at the BANK OF AMERICA.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
Siberia, Wednesday, Dec. 29. Parisia, Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra, Thursday, Dec. 23. Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29. Alpes, Thursday, Jan. 13
Tarifa, Wednesday, Dec. 29. Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19
Africa, Wednesday, Jan. 5. Asia, Thursday, Jan. 20
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers.
First Cabin.....$80 gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
The Company reserve at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S REGULAR STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail as follows, from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.....ROCHAMBEAU.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE.....DUCHAYLA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....SATURDAY, Feb. 19
Rates of passage (payable in gold, including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, second cabin $70.
These rates do not comprehend the expenses of the American railroad, or the extraordinary charges on the Continent of Europe, by which the attention of the traveler is avoided, but include all the advantages of English railways and the comforts of a steamer. No Custom-house delays, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACHESNEY, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
—Inman Line of Mail Steamers sail every Saturday to call at Queenstown.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (To Mariners), Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
ARE ON SATURDAY, SATURDAY and Alternate TUESDAYS, from Pier No. 45 NORTH RIVER.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 To London.....40
To Paris.....110 To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$35
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....10
St. John's, N. F., by steamers.....20 St. John's, N. F., by steamers.....10
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

SAILS TO GLASGOW AND LONDON.
INMAN AND ANCHOR LINE.
Passenger Steamships, sailing as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW.
IOWA.....Jan. 1 EUROPA.....Jan. 22
CALEDONIA.....Jan. 8 INDIA.....Jan. 29
COLUMBIA.....Jan. 15 CAMBRIA.....Feb. 5
and every Saturday, from Pier No. 20 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, $80 and $90. Intermediate, $60 and $70.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Through tickets to Paris, $100 gold.
Through tickets to Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, $5 in reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at reduced rates by persons sending for their friends.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAMS TO LIVERPOOL.
NATIONAL LINE, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Steamers sail every Wednesday.
NEBRASKA.....Wednesday, Dec. 29
NEVADA.....Wednesday, Jan. 5
ENGLAND.....Wednesday, Jan. 12
COLORADO.....Wednesday, Jan. 19
CABIN PASSAGE.....$80 Currency
Steerage.....$30 Currency
Excursion Tickets, $150 Currency
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 2 Wall-st.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GUION SUPERSEDES THE QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
HERMAN.....Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND II.....Saturday, Jan. 8
Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, currency.
Excursion Tickets, $150 currency.
Apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PARTIES
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco.
First Class, $140 gold. Steerage, $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the voyage.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON THE 2ND AND 17TH OF EACH MONTH, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
THE AMERICAN, Captain MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, at the office adjacent. Shippers in collecting inland claims, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's United Office on the wharf foot of Chambers-st.
M. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every Month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weed, Jan. 20.
ALABAMA, Capt. Williams, Feb. 20.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Blodgett, March 20.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, touching at Montevideo. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, (Captain H. Hansen), Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. Adams.....Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sicklen.....Jan. 13
For freight or passage apply at
S. G. WHITNEY, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every Saturday, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamer
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE, Saturday, Jan. 15.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
For freight or passage apply at
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. B. Greene, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHITNEY, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain AYRES, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 40 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Captain BURRIS, TUESDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.
The splendid steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $25; Steerage, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission, and insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 12 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Jan. 6.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to Europe on the Continent of Europe, who can avoid the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable, they save a traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and convenience of baggage; in securing the best apartments, attendance, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in taking of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage in Mobile.
Is now receiving. Also engaged passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Eufaula, Montgomery, Columbus and Gainesville and all points in the South at LOWEST RATES ING and all points in the South at LOWEST RATES ING and other lines.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 17 Wall-st.
R. H. DRUMMONDS & CO., No. 96 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 4 North River as follows:
COSTELLO.....Saturday, Dec. 25
GEO. WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Jan. 8
Regular Sailing Packets weekly. Drafts for $1 and upward available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland. For freight or passage apply at office, No. 2 Broadway.
ELIAS C. DOUGLAS, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
Fare, $3 to Providence and $4 to Boston.
The new and elegant steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. JONES and Capt. Geo. H. HALL,
Will leave Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Arrival in Providence and Boston next morning.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Depot Barclay-st., foot of Broadway.
GEO. BARCLAY,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR EASTON.
Via Rail Road and Steamboat Route.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY
Commencing Monday, Nov. 29, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., foot of Jay-st., for Newport, Fall River, Stonington, Providence, Worcester, Boston, &c., and connecting at Newport with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad for all points East.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Treasurer.
M. H. SIMONS, Manager, Boston.
C. H. VAILE, General Ticket Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Pier 61. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, and points North. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:30 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave Chambers-st. as follows:
3:30 A. M. Albany and Troy express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 A. M. Day express, drawing-room cars attached.
8:00 A. M. Chicago express, sleeping cars to Buffalo and Chicago without change, via N. Y. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 A. M. Albany and Troy express.
7:30 A. M. Sing Sing and Ossining accommodation.
7:30 P. M. Albany night express, sleeping cars attached.
4:00 P. M. Sing Sing, Ossining, Peekskill trains.
7:30 and 8:15 P. M. Sing Sing, Ossining, Peekskill trains.
6:45, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7 and 11:45 P. M. (9:30 A. M. to Peekskill on Sundays.)
Nov. 8, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

EDENBRIDGE RAILWAY, TRANSVERSE LINE.
Trains will leave Grand-st. and foot of 2nd-st., E. R., as follows:
Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. (daily.) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Day express from foot of Grand-st. at 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with express for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Night express leaves Buffalo at 7:30 P. M. train through to Chicago. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 12 P. M. For Port Jervis and way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Omnibus Express, Sundays excepted, connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island, Orange Lake, Walton, &c.
For Middletown and way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:45 P. M.)
For Otisville and way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:45 A. M.)
For Newburgh and way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. 23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:45 and 5:45 P. M.)
For Suffern and way, 3 P. M. and 5 P. M. (23d-st. 3:15 P. M. and 5:15 P. M.)
For Piermont and way, from 23d-st. depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. from Chambers-st. Depot, at 8:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., (daily.)
For Nyack and way, from 23d-st. depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. from Chambers-st. Depot, at 8:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
For Spuyten Duyvil and way, from 23d-st. depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. from Chambers-st. Depot, at 8:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only, 12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for excursions in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking of baggage from hotels and residences left at the Company's offices, Nos. 526 and 527 Broadway, at Depot foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., E. R., at Grand-st. Hudson, Hoboken, Brooklyn and Long Dock Depots, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. BUCKLER, Gen'l Supt. WM. P. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Arrangement of Trains, Monday, Oct. 25, 1869.
On and after Monday, Oct. 25, the trains will leave Jamaica for Greenport, Stations as follows:
Express at 7:45 A. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor, 10 A. M., for Montauk; 3:30 P. M., express to Greenport; 5:30 P. M., express to Greenport. Leave Greenport at 6 A. M., express for Montauk, 8 A. M., express for Morris, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, Change for Marion late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.
Passenger Trains leave Chambers-st. as follows: 8:15 A. M., 4 P. M., 6:15 and 8:45 P. M., and at 12, midnight on Saturdays. The 8:15 A. M. and 4, 6:15 and 8:45 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 23 AND 25 4TH-ST.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE BISHOP, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.
The next term will begin Feb. 4. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.
Terms—$400 per annum.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE and Writing Academy for Ladies will open MONDAY, Jan. 10, at 204, 206 and 208 Broadway, over Arthur & Mills'.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 49 Washington-square, (South.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, the boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 351 East 26th-st., corner of Park-av. Morning Term will commence on the ninth year the 6th September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.
WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

A COMFORTABLE HOME AND CARE not neglected may be found for a few young girls, under the care of a lady, residing in a healthy location, West New-York. Address Mrs. HARRIS, Willis-place, N. Y.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 102 Bowery. Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, mathematics, penmanship, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' department.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND Working Farm (College Preparatory) Dec. 20. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 13. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. RANLON, D. D., Cambridge, N. Y., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $310.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, 40 Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, A GOOD LINGUIST and musician, desires a position as governess or companion. Address Rev. FOHLINGER, 34 East 9th-st., corner of Avenue B.

MALE TEACHERS FOR DISTRICT schools are now in good demand. Teachers of all grades should have Amer. School Institute's application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LAST FRIDAY EVENING, IN BROADWAY, four legs of a fancy table. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to J. HOWARD FOOTE, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE DEEPENING OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, ILL., Dec. 1, 1869.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870, for excavation of the channel of the River, and the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.
The work is to be about 7½ miles long, extending from Nashville, Lee County, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width of the water surface, taken at low water, is from 300 to 500 feet in embankment, and any depth in excavation; and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter, throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 20 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs from the bottom of the canal, it will have a slope of 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay and rock; to be top dressed with on top, in addition, the rip-rap covering, and to be two feet above high water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and 1½ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the stone protection to be 18 inches on the outside, 8 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on top.
A portion of the above has already been contracted for, any three-fifths—the balance, or as much of it as may be required for by appropriations hereafter to be made, to be contracted for.
There shall be no interruption between the completion of the present contract and the commencement of work under the new contract, which will be ready for bids.
All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposals is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written or printed guaranty signed by two responsible persons, in the following form, or to the equivalent thereof, in the form required, with the full guaranty and certificate of office, will be furnished upon application:
The prices or prices in the contract will be estimated as including the expense of furnishing all the materials, (except those of any one kind hereinafter specified, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the office.
The time of completion of the whole work may and will not be considered in the estimate of prices.
Fifteen per cent of the amount of any work done or materials furnished will be retained until the work is finished, when one-half of the last work payable to the party or parties shall be entirely completed.
The name of persons or the firm interested, proposing to be written out in full, with their post office and residence.
Plans, maps, specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at the office of the undersigned, prior to the date of the letting.
Bidders are hereby notified that we are requested to visit and examine the locality of the work before making their bids.
The right is reserved to reject any bid not deemed to be for the interest of the United States to accept.
Bids will be received for the work in its entirety, or for any portion of it, at the option of the bidder.
Bids will be opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. C. BLIDERDEN,
Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
OFFICE OF INSPECTING AND DISTRIBUTING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL 12 M. OF THE 29TH INSTANT, FOR THE FOLLOWING SUPPLIES, OF THE BEST QUALITY, TO BE DELIVERED AT THE NAVY YARD, NEW-YORK:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
Hemp, ground for oil; 6,000 lbs. Tile bricks, extra quality.
Frame—Iron rolled iron boiler plates, 3 in. dia., 75 in. long.
2 Gunwales, Oregon, 42 ft. 6 in. and 6 ft. dia., 9 in. and 7½ in. face, free from first and sap cross, to be selected; Dole's patent air chamber, No. 1, for dock building, 1 in. thick, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. long; rod iron of 1 ft. head wrought iron plate, 32 ft. wide, by 1¼ in. thick, in lengths of 20 ft. 6 in.
Sheet iron—1 ft. 4 in., and 1,000 lbs. of it, 24 by 12 in., 1 ft. 2 in., 1 ft. 1 in.
4,000 lbs. free wrought iron rivets, ¾ in. dia., from 2½ to 3½ in. long.
1,000 lbs. best Ulster round iron, 2½ in. dia.
40,000 lbs. best Ulster flat iron, (assorted,) 1 by 4 in. to 4 by 1¼ in.
12 bundles, ¼, ⅜ and 5-16 inch round, one bundle ¾ inch round, and two bundles finish, half-oval best Ulster iron.
Rolled wrought iron beams, 12 inches deep, 12 inches long, to weigh 1,100 pounds each.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
2,000 pounds red lead, 200 gallons Damar Varnish.
20,000 pounds slab size, molasses.
10,000 pounds best quality American refined iron, free from cold, red short, and from all other defects, seams, flaws, blisters, hollows, ragged ends or edges, or other defects.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
6 Brass cocks, square stems, by 3½ feet long, for equalizing balances.
2,000 pounds Silesian spelter.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
50,000 pounds Oregonian (Oil white Salt water Bags) Navy Standard.
Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for specifications, and will state in their bids the date within which they will complete delivery if awarded to them. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed to be for the interest of the Navy Department to accept each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. C. BLIDERDEN,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Dec. 31, 1869, for the construction of Nicolson pavements in the following-named streets, viz.: Fifty-first-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; Thirty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues; Howard-street, between Broadway and Centre-street; Franklin-street, between Centre and Elm-streets; Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Ninetieth streets. No bids will be received from parties legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
Commissioners.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, Dec. 21, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—SEALED proposals sealed and indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, for the paving of Eleventh-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, and of Avenue B, from Eleventh-street to Sixteenth-street, with Belgian blocks, and Howard-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, with "Sealy's improved patent concrete pavement." No bids will be received except from persons legally authorized to lay the Sealy pavement. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY M. McDONALD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry M. McDonald, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 42 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d15-law3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM R. CLARK and ABRAHAM BININGER, individually, and as copartners composing the firm of A. BININGER & CO., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the joint and separate estate of ABRAHAM R. CLARK and Abraham Bininger of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
E. R. HARLOW, Marshal. Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN N. DEAKE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Henry Daily, Jr., hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John N. Deake, of the City of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupt on the petition filed against him in said District Court of the said district.—Dated 25 New-York City, 6th day of October, A. D. 1869. HENRY DAILY, Jr., Assignee.
d15-law3wW* No. 61 Wall-st., New-York City.

NO. 2,063.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY M. McDONALD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry M. McDonald, of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Dec. 17, 1869.
L. L. VAN ALLEN, Assignee,
No. 194 Nassau-st., New-York.
d22-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of MOTHER TUTTLE'S BAKERY, bankrupt.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Mortimer L. King, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on petition of Jacob E. Read, a creditor, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Dec. 17, 1869.
ALFRED CHURCHMAN,
Assignee, No. 13 Murray-st.
d15-law3wW*

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $5.—At Kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 40 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND,
SQUARE,
AND
UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.
Our Reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and our UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high standard of QUALITY which has given to the PIANOFORTE the name of MADE TASTED, as we intend to
NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 1, 1843.
Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honestly treated.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE who have adopted the system of FAIR DEALING, it is not surprising that our COMPETITORS should endeavor the system can we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEIR MUSTIMAY, CONTINUING TO OFFER THE OLD VIL COUPON SYSTEM.
OUR ANSWER.
We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 16 PRIZE MEDALS over all competition, and over 20,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.
FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,
WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN UNION-SQ. AND UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEINWAY GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION
in their prices, in consequence with the decrease in the premium on gold, and the reduction of the duties on the importation of materials used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to the above styles of Pianos, STEINWAY & SONS have now in store a long list and variety of second-hand Pianos, of many of moderate means, comprising pianos, square, cabinet, cottage, and upright, of the manufacture of Chickering and Sons, Boston, Mass., Steinway and Sons, Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md., Hazelton Bros., Wm. Hazelton, Decker Bros., and other first-class manufacturers, all in entirely good order, and will be sold at low prices for cash, or on easy monthly payments.
THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,
a very fine instrument, 7 octaves, of great power, and yet perfectly the same in all respects as our celebrated concert instruments, warranted for five years, for the use of schools, churches, lecture-rooms, and public halls, is now offered at the low price of $500 in gold.
Pianos, the only instrument being that can now stand out of tune, are constructed in 5 octaves, plain, for exercising purposes, at $300 in gold, and in 6½ octaves, instruments will be sent free to any one who desires to try a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" for one month, and return it if not satisfactory.
AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES,
STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with Double Iron Frame, Patent Tone-Producer, Patent Front Action, and Patent Pedal Movement, combining length of volume and quality of tone and elasticity of touch, while standing longer in tune and requiring less attention to regulating and repairing than any other Piano at present manufactured.
Descriptive and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall, NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST., (Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place.) NEW-YORK.

STODART PIANOS,
WAREROOMS, NO. 86 BROADWAY.
New Patterns, New Scales, at Low Prices.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of 125 new pianos, melodeons and organs, of the first-class manufacture, at prices low for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $10 monthly paid, the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

A LADY, BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING, offers a first-class Rosewood Piano, a long time old, with all the house furniture and rent the house, for $400, or sell the furniture and rent the house; located in Madison, near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1835,) Warerooms of Grand and Square Pianofortes, warerooms No. 605 Broadway, New-York. We are now selling our new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE just

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

EDWARD A. DURESNIL, cashier for WAITE & SMITH, doing business at the corner of Fourth and Greene streets, charged with passing a counterfeit on the National Bank note on Garrit FRANKS, of No. 249 East Forty-ninth-street, was honorably discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, there being no evidence whatever to show a guilty intent, and nothing but the unsuspected testimony of the complainant to show that the note had ever been passed by the accused.

The Christmas Tree Festival of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue, corner of Forty-second-street, will be held in the church this evening at 7 o'clock. The children of this Sunday School bring gifts to the tree to be distributed among the little ones at St. Luke's Hospital and Shepherd's Fold, and the Institution for the Ruptured and Crippled. This is a new and most admirable plan. Rev. Dr. TYNG, of St. George's, and Rev. W. T. SABINE are to make addresses.

At a meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History, on Monday evening last at the Mott Memorial Library, Mr. E. G. SQUIER, Chargé General of Honduras, an eminent ethnologist, addressed the members at length on archæological impostures and impositions, treating on various sensational frauds of marvelous discoveries on this continent, and above all on an article which appeared in a paper published at Omaha, on the discoveries by Professor H. B. SCOTT on one of the canyons of the Bear River, near Evanstown, Utah, which was entirely without foundation.

A meeting of the Ocean Seamen's Benevolent Association was held last evening, at No. 108 Bowery, and the following officers elected for the ensuing half year: President, JOHN MADSON; Vice-President, MARTIN TEACY; Secretary, JOSEPH MUSQUEEN, and Treasurer, EDWARD SCHACKFORD. The Society owns a library at No. 82 Rose-street, where seamen, after landing, will find useful and entertaining books free of all cost.

But little interest was manifested last evening, on the occasion of a sale of autographs at Clinton Hall. A few old knickerbockers brought from $7 to $9, while the names of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, and others equally prominent in the New World's history, sold for $1 to 50 cents. The number of buyers was very small.

The lecture of Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE last evening, at the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Twenty-second-street, was well attended, notwithstanding the storm. The theme was "House Hunting." The lecture was replete with anecdote, at times abounding in that pathos for which this divine is so distinguished, and the audience manifested their interest by frequent applause. The lecture closed the course of lectures given for the benefit of the Sunday School connected with the Church.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club at the Cooper Institute yesterday, Mr. DELL, of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River trade. He stated among other things, that the prices of the past season were moderate, but he thought that they would average about 37 cents per bushel. He complained of the great amount of stealing done on the river. Remarks were also made on other topics by Messrs. LYMAN and ELY, after which the Club adjourned.

One of the most pleasing of the many interesting events in connection with the present festival of Christmas was the distribution of prizes to the children of the different schools of Trinity Parish, yesterday afternoon, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-street. Upward of 3,000 children, of both sexes, were present. Rev. Mr. WEWEL, Rev. Mr. COOKE, Rev. M. WIEWELL and Rev. Mr. BRUCE superintended the distribution, which occupied two hours. Each child returned home with a prize.

Yesterday afternoon, the children of the Sunday School of St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, were given a festival at the church. The exercises consisted of the singing of hymns and carols and the reading of appropriate selections of Scripture, after which Rev. Dr. NEWTON, of Philadelphia, made a short address to the children. The benediction was then pronounced and the children marched into the chapel adjoining the church, where the gifts prepared for them were distributed.

The Centennial Musical Festival and Promenade Concert, under the auspices of the Ladies' Society connected with the Sixth Universalist Church of Our Savior, (Rev. J. M. PULSMAN's,) Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Dec. 29 and 30, at Tremor's Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second-streets, will be a grand affair. GRAFULA's band and several noted singers will furnish the music, and there will be an exhibition of tableaux, statuary and flowers.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the remains of LORENZO DE ANGELIS, an Ex-Deputy United States Marshal, who died suddenly yesterday at the Putnam House of apoplexy, (inflammation of the heart.) The deceased was formerly proprietor of the "Rezzie" saloon, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, and well known in this City. Deceased was 56 years of age.

A man named DEVOE died suddenly yesterday at No. 811 Eighth-avenue. The Coroners were notified.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest after a careful examination yesterday in the case of GEORGE L. STALL, who was dangerously stabbed on Christmas Day, at No. 119 Thirteenth-street. The evidence showed, in substance, that when the deceased man entered his saloon they demanded liquor, and when it was furnished they refused to drink it, so he ordered them to leave the place. A brief struggle ensued, and Stall did not discover that he had been stabbed until some time had elapsed. The jury rendered a verdict against some persons unknown to them.

Mention has already been made in these columns that, sometime between Christmas Eve and Monday morning, a gang of burglars gained an entrance into the premises No. 89 Pine-street, and carried away from the third floor, occupied by JOHN W. TWOMEY, thirty-four packages of silks, valued at $2,000. WALTER, WRIGHT and COSTELLO were arrested for the burglary yesterday, and one WRIGHT as a felonious receiver of the stolen goods. Both were locked up at Police Headquarters, and the stolen property removed there also. The case will be brought to the notice of Justice HOGAN to-day.

Justice HOGAN commenced an examination yesterday in the case of BRANDT, the bond operator, in the complaint of forgery preferred by Mr. LE GRAND DODGE. No new facts were elicited, and the examination will be continued to-day.

CHARLES FRENCH was arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, on a charge of stealing a watch, worth $60, from the house of CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM, No. 316 East Fifty-seventh-street, where he was employed to do some carpenter work. He pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

At a meeting of St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, F. & A. M., held at No. 64 Madison-avenue, last evening, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: D. L. Downing, Master; W. F. Sherwin, Senior Warden; J. G. Piffer, Junior Warden; H. Tisington, Treasurer; D. Graham, Secretary; F. Sawyer, H. S. Cutler, J. H. Pattison, Trustees.

STEPHEN MASSETT delivered his lecture on Japan and China, at the Berean Baptist Church, last evening. The lecture was replete with anecdotes and varied with ballad-singing and recitations.

A kerosene lamp exploded yesterday morning in the apartment of GEORGE GATES, at No. 1,504 Third-avenue, but fortunately without injury to any of the inmates, and with little damage to property.

In the case of REAL, the murderer, yesterday, in the Supreme Court General Term, District-Attorney GARVIN stated that the official stenographer who had at first denied that a certain exception taken by the prisoner's counsel was noted, had afterward found it in his minutes. The application for a stay of execution is partly founded on this exception. The case was adjourned till next Thursday, when the stenographer will probably be examined.

JOHN EYAN was arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE on a charge of stealing $64 from the money drawer of No. 68 Thompson-street. As he was found in the store behind some barrels with a part of the money on his person, he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

JULIUS RAYMOND, representing himself to be part owner of a large distillery at Nos. 199 and 201 Hester-street, made a complaint before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charging that gross irregularities had been perpetrated by GEO. HOFFMAN, DAVID LEIDERDORF, PHILIP LEIDERDORF and HENRY SINGER. He now discovered that the distillery was in the name of DAVID EYAN, but that the real owners were the above-named persons, together with himself: that EYAN received $15 a week as Superintendent; that HOFFMAN managed the business, and that large quantities of whisky were illicitly conveyed by means of an India rubber pipe from the distillery to a compounding house adjoining it. Warrants were issued for their arrest, and were placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal CROSBY for execution. The accused were taken to Ludlow-street Jail, last evening, preparatory to being brought before the Commissioner to-day.

ARELA MARINGO, aged 32, and belonging on board the canal boat Ann M. Fisher, lying at Jersey City, was found in South-street last night suffering from the effects of a dose of laudanum, which she had taken with suicidal intent. The Seventh Ward Police sent the woman to Bellevue Hospital.

"The Crib of Bethlehem," an exhibition of the scene and surroundings of the Savior's birth, embracing the manger, wise men, the Virgin Mary, &c., will be open at the Convent of Mercy, No. 39 Houston-street, until after Epiphany.

The Michael Norton Association enjoyed their annual dance at Apollo Hall, last evening.

The German "Humboldt Society for Intellectual Progress," of this City, celebrated their first anniversary at the National Assembly Rooms, No. 304 West Forty-fourth-street, last night. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. M. Gilsenanny, Dr. L. Hirsch and Wm. Lobe, and had followed the proceeds of which will be handed over to the German Hospital.

At the end of the year now drawing to a close, ENOS W. CLERKE, Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of this Judicial District, will retire from the Bench to resume practice as a counselor at law, at No. 32 Broad-street, corner of Exchange-place. He will not entirely at once quitting said advisory counsel, and as arbitrator and referee. Judge CLERKE will retire from the Bench with the very best wishes of all good citizens, and the continued confidence of all members of the New-York Bar whose good opinion is worth having.

A grand ball, at $5 a ticket, will be given by the German Ladies' Aid Society for providing poor sick persons with medical treatment, at the German Assembly rooms, to-morrow night.

BROOKLYN.

WM. J. FIRMER, the divorce lawyer, who was released from custody on $5,000 bail by Judge GILBERT a short time ago, is said to be now enjoying his liberty in Canada, to the great grief of District-Attorney MORRIS and his henchmen. The Police are after him, we are told to be, but not in the North as Canada.

The Steam Engineers of Williamsburg, held a meeting last evening at their rooms, No. 8 Grand-street, Williamsburg. They organized by electing the following officers: President, WM. PIERCE; Vice President, GEORGE BERRY; Recording Secretary, WM. M. TILLOTSON; Treasurer, CHARLES HUDSON. MOSES, BERRY, PIERCE and HARRINS were chosen a Board of Examiners. The object of the society is to enable the members to obtain a thorough knowledge of the construction and management of steam engines and boilers, and to assist each other in maintaining good business relations.

There were 39,220 visitors at Prospect Park last week; of these, 18,000 went there on Christmas Day.

The negotiations between ALEX. MCCUE and HENRY C. BOWEN for the Union are understood to be not yet consummated.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 149. The were twenty from pneumonia, twenty-five from consumption, nine from diseases of the brain, and nine from scarlet fever.

MOSES BEUSE, a clerk in the Greenpoint Post Office, was brought before Commissioner JOHN, yesterday, charged with embezzling a letter for the purpose of obtaining a contract for carrying the mail. He was held to bail in $500 to answer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

PETER PIERREY, of Mount Vernon, while passing along First-street, near Scott's Bridge, in that village, during the intense darkness of Monday night, fell down an embankment a distance of forty feet, and was so severely injured thereby that the following morning he died. Wm. H. MEEKS held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was about 35 years old.

JOHN ADDONS some time ago hired a piano forte from a resident of Morrisania at $5 per month, and recently attempted to dispose of the property by putting it up to be raffled for, and in that manner received about fifty for "chances." The owner of the piano caused the arrest of ADDONS, and after having the property returned a compromise as regards the damage done to the piano and costs incurred. On Monday night ADDONS while locked up in his cell at the Town Hall, exhibited signs of insanity and intentions of committing suicide. Everything that could lead him to committing self-destruction was removed from the cell.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning the dead body of a man named HUGH ROONEY was found near the door of O'HARRA's hotel, at Hayestown, in West Jamaica, with several contusions and blackened spots on his person, indicative of foul play. He was buried yesterday afternoon. Mr. O'HARRA did not send any information to the Coroner's office, and the matter has excited considerable comment. This locality is known to be one of the worst in Queens County. Coroner HENDRICKSON should investigate the matter.

The people of Jamaica are determined to defeat the project for opening the highway from that village to Astoria, in Newtown. The people of Jamaica are also opposed to the opening of the turnpike to Queens. The people of Flushing have finished their part of the work, while the Jamaica portion remains untouched. The people of Queens have resolved on free roads, and say emphatically that personal interests of parties in Jamaica will not be suffered to retard their growth and prosperity.

The people of Flushing held a mass meeting on Christmas Eve to pay the drainage debt without making it an immediate burden. The people decide that the drainage should continue, and propose to make the debt a bonded one.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. VANDERVOORT's stables, on Springfield-avenue, Irvington, were entered by burglars late on Monday night, and robbed of a large quantity of valuable harness.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, as Mr. WILLIAM MURPHY was entering his carpenter shop, at Orange, he was shot at by Watchman Ross, who supposed that he was a burglar. Mr. MURPHY was not injured.

A riot occurred at a late hour on Monday night in the saloon kept by LAWRENCE GRAHAM, of Hardy (the "Blackskin") notoriety, in Hudson City. Mrs. GRAHAM was badly beaten by a man named MCGLADE. COOPER with the handles of pistols, and GRAHAM himself received severe beating at the hands of one THOMAS RIGGS. The assailants were taken into custody, and held for trial.

ELISA LACE, who on the 11th inst. was run over at the corner of Newark-avenue and Bay-street, by a truck laden with flour, died on Monday night in consequence of her injuries. Coroner BURGESS will hold an inquest over her body this evening. The driver of the truck is held to await the results of the inquest.

A lady was robbed on Monday of her gold watch and chain, at the Erie Railway depot, at Long Dock, in Jersey City.

An explosion of gas, attended by probably fatal results, occurred on Monday night in the private gashouse belonging to Mr. JOHN BENNER, and adjoining his residence in Kearney township. A defective pipe had filled the room with the gas, and when the son of Mr. BENNER, with a colored servant, went into the place with lighted candles, the explosion took place. The building caught fire and was entirely destroyed. Young BENNER and the colored man were rescued from the flames, but the former is thought to have been fatally burned. The colored man was burned severely but not dangerously.

Mrs. ELLEN FLOOD became involved in a fight with her nephew, FRANK FLOOD, at a grocery saloon in Bergen City. Both soon out of the encounter covered with blood. FRANK was taken into custody, but his aunt refused to make a charge against him and he was discharged.

Several hen roosts in West Hoboken were robbed on Monday night. One Mr. ATKINS lost forty, and a gentleman named TERGART lost 100 fowls.

JOHN DORAN and his wife MARGARET, residing in Hoboken, became involved in a quarrel on Christmas night. JOHN knocked his wife down, and having beaten and kicked her, stabbed her in the arm and hand with the blade of a penknife. He was yesterday taken into custody under a warrant issued by Justice WHITE at the instance of his wife.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 28—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93½ for money, and 93¾ for the account. American securities steady: United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 82½; ditto, early 10s., 82½; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 95; Erie Railway shares, 19½; Illinois Central, 95; Atlantic and Great Western, 40.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet: Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 3s. 9d. per cental for California White, and 9s. for Winter. Corn, 32s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 97s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard quiet. Bacon, 48s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Naval Stores dull.

LONDON, Dec. 28—1:30 P. M.—American Securities are quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾.

PARIS, Dec. 28—12:30 P. M.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—1:45 P. M.—TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the Cotton market here.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 3s. 1d. ⅌ central for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, of which 6,000 are American. Flour, 25s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 39s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 97s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 76s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

BREMEN, Dec. 28.—Petroleum opened firm, yesterday, at 4 thalers 28 groats.

HAVRE, Dec. 28—Petroleum closed firm, yesterday, at 85 francs 50 centimes.

LONDON, Dec. 28—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93½ for money, and 93¾ for the account. United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 82½; ditto, old, 82½; ditto, 10s., 82½; Erie, 20¾; Erie Railway Shares, 19½; Illinois Central Stock at 95¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 39.

PARIS, Dec. 28—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse closed dull. Rented, 72f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export, and 500 for speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 3s. 6d. Sta. 3d. ⅌ central for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Tallow cases at 44s. 3d. @44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum easier.

ANTWERP, Dec. 28.—Petroleum opened heavy at 60f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Dec. 28.—Cotton opened firm both on spot and afloat. Yarn Continue as last, 102kg. ⅌ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—EXCHANGES firm all year. We have received no report of the cattle, FLOUR is quiet and easier; sales of No. 1 at $6.50@$7. No. 2 at $5.50@$6. In the afternoon steady at 75c@77c. Winter Wheat, No. 2 Chicago, at 75c@76c. Spring Wheat quiet and firm at 70c. for No. 2. In the afternoon sales at 70c. for No. 2 and 71c. for No. 1 spring. CORN quiet and steady. OATS quiet and firm at 37c@37½c. RYE nominally 65c@68c. BARLEY quiet and firm at 90c@$1. PORK quiet and firm at $19.50@$19.75. LARD firm at 10½c@10¾c. BULK MEATS quiet and firm at 8½c@8¾c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 90c. HAY quiet and steady at $16@$17. HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; market quiet and lower; sales at $7.50@$7.75. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; market quiet and lower; sales at $4@$7. SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; market quiet and lower; sales at $4@$5.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR—Low grades quiet and firm; Superfine, $3@$3.25; Extra, $3.50@$4; Double Extra, $4@$4.50; Family, $5@$6.75. WHEAT—Spring, $1.07@$1.08; Fall, $1.10@$1.15; Red Winter, $1.20@$1.25. CORN—Mixed, 37c@37½c. OATS—Mixed, 32c@33c. RYE—Mixed, $1@$1.05. BARLEY—Fall, $1@$1.05; Spring, $1.07@$1.15. PORK firm at $19.50@$19.75. LARD firm at 10½c@10¾c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 8c@8½c; Clear Ribs, 8¾c@8¾c; Clear, 8¾c@8¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 9c@9½c; Clear Ribs, 10¾c@10¾c; Clear, 11c@11¼c. WHISKY—Bulk, 90c. HAY—Prime, $16@$17. HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; market quiet and lower; sales at $7.50@$7.75. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; market quiet and lower; sales at $4@$7.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT higher; No. 1 Red sold at $1.24. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. RYE unchanged. COTTON unchanged. WHISKY dull at 90c. PORK dull and low in the market; sales at $19.50@$19.75, the latter for extra large (we quote $19.50@$19.75). LARD firmer and held higher. Prime, 10¾c demanded at 10¾@; held at 10c. LARD—Kettle, 11c@11½c. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 8¼c@8½c; Sides, 10c@10¼c; Clear Rib, 10¾c@11c; Clear, 11c@11¼c. BACON dull and low; Shoulders, 9c@9½c; Sides, 10¾c@10¾c; Clear Rib, 10¾c@11c; Clear, 11¼c@11½c. HAY—Prime, $16@$17. HOGS—Receipts, 1,200 head; market quiet and lower; sales at $7.50@$7.75. CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; market quiet and lower; sales at $4@$7.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—FLOUR, steady; sales 1,700 bbls. at $4 for No. 1 Spring; $3.25 for Amber Winter; $3.75 for Winter; $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT, quiet; sales, 17,000 bushels Chicago Spring, 70c@71c for No. 2; 71c@72c for No. 1; 72c for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1.07@$1.08 for Chicago Spring; $1.24 for Red; $1.25@$1.26 for Amber Winter; $1.30@$1.31 for Amber Michigan. CORN, 37c@37½c. OATS, 32c@32½c. RYE, 65c@68c. BARLEY, 90c@$1. PORK, $19.50@$19.75. LARD, 10½c@10¾c. BULK MEATS, 8½c@8¾c. WHISKY, 90c. HAY, $16@$17. HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; market quiet and lower; sales at $7.50@$7.75. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; market quiet and lower; sales at $4@$7.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—COTTON heavy; Middling nominally 29½c@30c. FLOUR dull; demand light. WHEAT firm for Prime; Red at $1.30@$1.40. CORN firm; Western White, 80c@85c; Yellow, 82c@85c. OATS, 50c@57c. RYE nominally $1@$1.05. PROVISIONS very quiet. PORK nominally lower; Light, $22; Heavy, $23. BACON—Rib Sides, 12c@12½c; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c@12¾c; Shoulders, 9c@9½c; Hams, 20c@22c. LARD, 12½c@12¾c. WHISKY sells freely at $1@$1.01.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—COTTON steady; Middling, 30c@32c. FLOUR quiet; demand light. WHEAT firm; Prime Red, $1.40@$1.45. CORN—Yellow, 85c@86c; Mixed, 82c@83c. OATS, 60c@62c. RYE, 70c@72c. BARLEY, $1@$1.05. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $22@$23. LARD, 12½c@12¾c. WHISKY, 90c@$1.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—COTTON easier at Monday's quotations; Middling, 28c@28½c; receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, 1,200 bales. FLOUR firm. CORN easier at 80c@85c. PORK—Mess Pork, $23. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c@9¾c; Sides, 12c@12½c. LARD, 12½c@12¾c. WHISKY, 90c@$1. SUGAR dull; Prime, 8½c@9c. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 120½. Exchange—Sixes, 10c. New-York—Sight Eighth commercial paper 9¼@ par. Sterling, 45c@50c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—COTTON heavy; Middling nominally 29½c@30c. FLOUR dull; demand light. WHEAT firm for Prime; Red at $1.30@$1.40. CORN firm; Western White, 80c@85c; Yellow, 82c@85c. OATS, 50c@57c. RYE nominally $1@$1.05. PROVISIONS very quiet. Mess PORK nominally lower; Light, $22; Heavy, $23. BACON—Rib Sides, 12c@12½c; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c@12¾c; Shoulders, 9c@9½c; Hams, 20c@22c. LARD, 12½c@12¾c. WHISKY sells freely at $1@$1.01.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—COTTON steady; Middling, 30c@32c. FLOUR quiet; demand light. WHEAT firm; Prime Red, $1.40@$1.45. CORN—Yellow, 85c@86c; Mixed, 82c@83c. OATS, 60c@62c. RYE, 70c@72c. BARLEY, $1@$1.05. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $22@$23. LARD, 12½c@12¾c. WHISKY, 90c@$1.

TOLEDO, Dec. 28.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Michigan, $1.14; Amber, 1.03; No. 2 Red, $1.08; No. 1 Red nominally $1.12. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull; Michigan, 41c@42c. Clover Seed firm at $10@$11. RECEIPTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 28.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 655 head; market inactive, and last week's prices were hardly maintained; sales of Extra at $12@$12½; First Quality, $11@$11½; Second Quality, $10@$10½; Third Quality, $9@$9½. STORE CATTLE—Receipts, 1,325 head; market quiet at last week's prices; sales of Extra at $8@$8½; Extra qualities sold at $7@$8 ⅌ cwt. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500 head; market quiet and lower; sales of Extra at $6@$7; Extra qualities sold at $5@$5½. HOGS—Receipts, 1,500 head; market quiet and lower; sales at 7c@7½c ⅌ lb.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Sales, 18 bales; MIDDLING, 29½c. FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $23. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c; Clear Sides, 18c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD, 18c. HAMS, 22½c. WHISKY quiet at 92c. TOBACCO—Small supply; quotations nominal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—FLOUR, retail trade only. WHEAT neglected and nominally weakened. CORN dull and nominally weakened. OATS held 50c. for No. 1 White. BARLEY dull and nominal. RYE, etc., in railroad elevators. OATS neglected; nominal at 50c@51c. RYE and BARLEY neglected. PORK dull; Heavy Mess, $22@$23. LARD dull at 12c@12½c. BULK MEATS nominal at 9c@9½c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer, at 81½c. for No. 1; 78½c. for No. 2. OATS firm, at 44c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY steady at $1@$1.05. Dressed Hogs dull at $7@$7.50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. CORN dull and nominally unchanged. OATS held 50c. for No. 1. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 28.—Spirits of Turpentine, 37c. Rosin, $1.50@$2. Tar, $2 for Common. Crude Turpentine, $2@$3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Receipts—Spirits of Turpentine, 50 casks; Rosin, 1,000 bbls.; Tar, 50 bbls.; Crude Turpentine, 50 bbls. Exports—Spirits of Turpentine, 50 casks; Rosin, 1,000 bbls.; Tar, 50 bbls.; Crude Turpentine, 50 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 28.—COTTON more active; sales of 500 bales at 29c@30c. Receipts, 200 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—The COTTON market closed easier, with a fair demand; sales, 628 bales; receipts, 1,520 bales; Middling, 29½c@30c.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 28.—COTTON closed quiet; receipts, 420 bales; exports, coastwise, 700 bales; sales 250 bales; Low Middling, 28½c@29c.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 28.—COTTON quiet and steady; sales, 600 bales; Middling, 29½c@29¾c; receipts, 1,325 bales; exports, 225 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 28.—COTTON—Receipts, 2,144 bales; exports, 1,598 bales; sales, 400 bales; Middling, 29½c.

[Advertisement.]

THE LATEST THING IN HATS.—For compliments between gentlemen, hats are very appropriate, and always acceptable. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, leads in the hat trade, he is so far ahead of competition that it is nothing to his reputation. We quote from a popular song:

Men were their money and their time—
And that's a weighty sentiment,
When trading in the hatter's line,
By knowing "KNOX," the hatter.

[Advertisement.]

RAILWAY NEWSMEN MAY hear of something to their advantage by calling on S. N. WELLS, at No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, for sale cheap at J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 28—2 A. M.

Place.	Wind.		Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings				
Portland	S.	E.	Raining	39
New-York	N. E.		Foggy	46
Philadelphia	N.		Cloudy	46
Washington	N. W.		Cloudy	48
Washington	S. W.		Raining	48
Charleston			Cloudy	60
Augusta, Ga	W. S. W.		Clear	54
Savannah	W.		Cloudy	56
Chicago	W.		Cloudy	38
Mobile	N. W.		Cloudy	52
Key West	E.		Clear	76
Havana			Cloudy	70

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	Dec. 29.	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Dec. 30.	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Dec. 30.	New-York	Bremen.
Tripoli	Dec. 30.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Jan. 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Celtic	Jan. 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Jan. 10.	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	Dec. 30.	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the Russia, close at the General Post Office at 11:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 11:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	8 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	8 A. M.; 3:30, 6 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	4 P. M.
Chatham Four Corners	8 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	8 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, via Hartford Way	8 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River and Boston	8 A. M.
Boston	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	8 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West, through, to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. to Toledo, Detroit, and Meadville, Penn., &c.	8 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 28—By steamship Rhine, for Liverpool—Sarah Jane Gordon, John Dinsmore, George Vance, J. J. Becher, S. Gray and child, O. W. Dickens, wife and infant, Mr. Hancock and wife, George Ernst, William Francona, J. Daniel, B. Slomen, F. Hairchen, M. Levy, George Punkin.

DEC. 28—By steamship Westphalia, for Hamburg—Mrs. Julia Dearing, C. Opendecker, Charles Isaacs, Thomas Isaacs, J. Walters, David Strauss, H. C. Haas, R. Weller and family, John Kanter, Tobias Warnick, Mark Kahnes, Henry Sauter, Petit Genaine, Mrs. Caroline Herzberg, Captain E. Black, Mrs. Martha Black, Harris Wolf, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 28—Per steamship America, from Bremen.—Geo. Schumacher, F. W. Gudewill, J. A. Gibbons, S. Rothschild, Ely, Guignard, R. W. Finkelnburg, Leo Beck, Friedrich Weber, S. Emanuel, James Ross, Jos. Beckmeyer, Ric. D. Kaisenbrenner, Chas. Boettger, Valentine Mandeck, C. Wellmann and family, Thomas Reeder, H. W. Phillips, J. Jacobs, J. Hyman and wife, Rosa Keller, H. Schmidt, Chas. Hilal, sen., R. Wallis, F. Lopez.

By steamship Augusta, from Charleston—R. M. Cornish, J. J. Rickberg, Jr., Int. Int. J. Sullivan, F. Cornish, J. A. Hutchinson, A. L. Gaines, R. Parker, R. H. Dunne, G. Cunter, Stephen Cuna, J. H. Van Ness, Chas. Hanks, Chas. Hays, D. W. Morris, S. C. Pelham.

By steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—A. Hirsch, H. Schum, C. W. Hendrix, E. E. Gunnison, E. J. Alling, General Dayton, Mrs. Dayton, Miss Fay, J. P. Bibbs, Mrs. J. W. Burke, Geo. Dyer, Dr. W. D. Patterson, Mrs. E. G. Sawyer, and Child.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and owners of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journals of Commerce, Tribune, Herald, Times, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Herald, Express and Post, Commercial Advertiser, Herald, Express and Post, Commercial Advertiser, should also be delivered only to the above parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 31 | Moon rises. 3 36
WATER-TIDE—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 41 | Gov. Island. 1 31 | Hell Gate.... 6 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Rhine, (Br.) Leitch, Liverpool, via Halifax, J. G. Dale, Westphalia, (N. G.) Schroeder, Hoffmann, Kuhlmann & Co.; Anna, Schroeder, Geo. G. Hyde.

Barks Mt. Hall, (Br.) Haddock, Seville, Jas. Hickey; Magnolia, (Br.) Hermann, Leghorn, Jas. Henry; Fritz Reuter, (N. G.) Hayes, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jos Armstrong, (Br.) Lees, St. Kitts, Allan & Tyson.

Schrs. Orient, Lowell, Cyprus, H. W. Loud & Co.; Hercules, Norton, Dunham, Miller & Houghton; Hermione, (Br.) Barter, Cornwallis, N. S., Lord & Co.; Palmo, Rankin, Georgetown, S. C., Keeley, Miller & Tuttle.

Arrived.

Steamship Lodona, Hoey, New-Orleans and S. W. Roberts, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison, Dec. 27, 1200 M., off Cape Hatteras, encountered two severe gales, supposed to be accompanied by tornado from mainmast; Dec. 23, 9 A. M., 15 miles north of Barnegat, overtook and passed bark Herman Henrichsen, (Dutch,) from Rio for New-York.

Steamship Hatteras, Crowell, Charleston Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Dec. 26, 11 M., off Frying Pan Shoals, passed foot of Spanish Mail, off Wilmington, passed two schrs. unknown.

Steamship General Sedgwick, Gates, Galveston, Dec. 14, via of Key West 21st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Was detained off Sandy Hook a day on the 26th.

Steamship Georgia, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Bark Ida, (of Tarpaulin Cove,) Marcantonio, Dec. 5, and the Pico, off the south side of Cuba, for Boston, Phelps & Co. Did in on 24th, brig Spring Bird, for New-York. Had heavy N. E. winds first part of passage; was 16 days off Cape Hatteras. Have had winds from